

# THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLIII] No 37 - E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA

We are now Selling  
The Best 50c.  
Workingman's Shirt  
Ever Seen Here.

**THE HARDY DRY GOODS COMPANY.**  
CHEAPSIDE, - NAPANEE.

The New Fall Stock of  
Alexandre Kid Gloves  
are Here.



## Starting of Fall Campaign

A Great Display of Ladies' and Children's Coats for Fall and Winter Wear Now Ready for Inspection.

These goods are direct from the makers in Europe and Canada. No middleman's profit to come out of the price you pay.

## 250 Garments in First Showing

In order to start early selling, we will for one week beginning Saturday, Aug. 27th, give a discount of **10 Per Cent. Off** all Jacket s sold between 27th Aug. and 3rd Sept. To those who contemplate a trip or a visit from home, this will help them start with a new Fall Wrap at a saving in price.

Come and see if only to see--To those who are not prepared to buy at once, make your selection and we will keep for you until ready.

### Storm Serge 56 Inches Wide, 90c.

The most servicable material for travelling suit, or skirt, that a lady can buy. A new shipment just opened, 56 inches wide, good weight, bright finish, dust and rain shedder. Navy or black. 5 yards makes a suit. 90c the yard.

### Alexandre Kid Gloves.

The new fall stock of these Celebrated Kid G'oves to hand. The great satisfaction in wear and fit make Alexandre the choice of all good dressers. All sizes in stock 50¢ to 80¢.

### Shamrock Linens.

For real Linen satisfaction use "Shamrock" pure Irish Linens, table and napkins. Bleached Double Damask Table Linens, 65c, 75c, \$1.00, 1.25. Cream Bleached Damask Table Linens 35c, 40c, 50c, 65c. Some very choice patterns in the new lot. Good Everyday Table Linen 25c and 30c. Tea Napkins \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50. Dinner Napkins, \$1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, and 3.50.

### Black Underskirts.

\$1.39--At this price we are offering a new Skirt the equal of any like heretofore shown at \$1.75. All lengths \$1.20.

### Fall Blouse Waists.

The new ones are here made of flannel, cashmere and lustre. Lustre Waists, \$2.00 to \$3.50. Black and cream. Flannel Waists \$2.00, 2.25, 2.50. Cashmere Waists all new, \$2.50, 2.75, 3.00, in colors Cream, Sky, Pink, Cardinal, Navy and Black.

### Children's School Hose.

They wear like leather, boys' school hose, the kind that wear well. Boys' Ribbed Hose, medium sizes 15c. Boys' Ribbed Hose, large size, 20c and 22c. Boys' Ribbed Boys' Ribbed Cashmere Hose, double knees and heels 20c, 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c. Girls' Plain or Ribbed Cashmere Hose, 20c, 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c. Women's Pure Wool Llama Cashmere Hose. All sizes in stock. Ask for Llama, take no other. 50¢ the pair.

### Men's Heavy Working Shirts 50c.

The largest and best Working Shirt we ever sold, now in stock 50c, large body, roomy sleeves. Extra heavy Black Shirts for fall wear, 75c. Men's Overalls, Cotton Pants and Jumpers in plenty at old prices.

### Wrappers, Dessing Sacques.

First consignment of fall wrappers are to hand. The fit and make of these goods are equal to ordered work. Special values at \$1.25, 1.50, 1.75. Dressing Sacques \$1.00 each. Made of soft fluffy cloth in neat designs. Full length Dressing Gowns.

## Black Underskirts.

\$1.33—At this price we are offering a new Skirt the equal of any line heretofore shown at \$1.75. All lengths \$1.33

\$1.50—Here we are showing a usual \$2.00 line equal in every way to most skirts to be had at that price. Our Special \$1.50.

We have some good value Skirts at 90c, \$1.00, 2.00, 2.50.

## Wrappers, Dressing Sacques.

First consignment of fall wrappers are to hand. The fit and make of these goods are equal to ordered work. Special values at \$1.25, 1.50, 1.75. Dressing Sacques \$1.00 each. Made of soft fluffy cloth in neat designs. Full length Dressing Gowns.

## New Silks Opened.

New Japanese Silks. New French Taffetta Silks. New Messalino Silks.

Butterick Patterns for September. Delineators for September. Fashion Sheets Free.

# THE HARDY DRY GOODS CO.

## BLOCKS, SLABS, AND STRAYED.

CORDWOOD.

—FOR SALE—

CHAS. STEVENS,  
West Side Market.

## THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL, Paid up \$3,000,000  
RESERVE FUND \$3,000,000  
UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$475,000

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS  
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT  
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS  
RECEIVED.

INTEREST CREDITED THEREON  
HALF-YEARLY.

FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND  
ADVANCES MADE THEREON.

T. S. HILL, Manager.  
Napanee Branch

## CHANGE OF LOCATION.

Mr. H. B. McCabe has removed his PAINT SHOP from D. E. Frisken's old stand, to Webster & Boyes, on Dundas Street, opposite Williams' Livery Stable.

Owing to lack of room he was compelled to make this change, and in his new quarters he will be pleased to greet all his old customers, as well as any new ones who wish anything in his line. Now is the time to have your buggy or wagon nicely painted for the coming summer, and have it done right and as cheap as good workmanship will allow.

H. B. McCABE,  
Carriage Painter.

## READ THIS

If you want your horses properly shod bring them to my place of business.

D. HENWOOD'S Old Stand.

Having secured the business of the late D. Henwood, I would be pleased to greet all the old customers and new ones as well.  
Being a practical workman I am prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing at moderate prices.

GIVE ME A CALL.

Edward Graham

Fishing tackle. MADOLE & WILSON.

Famous Quick Meal Gasoline stoves and Oxford Jewell gas stoves.  
MADOLE & WILSON.

August 11th, strayed to the premises of Peter G. Garrison, Richmond, a bay mare. Owner can have the same by paying expenses and advertisement, and taking her away.  
36cp PETER G. GARRISON.

W. G. WILSON,  
BARRISTER,  
Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc.  
P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 83.  
OFFICE—North Side Dundas Street,  
Napanee, Ont.

## HOUSE FOR SALE.

That desirable property situate on the corner of Donald and Water Streets, 2 lots, with young orchard, good well, good fences and first-class garden land. Good frame house with cellar.

Apply to  
E. J. POLLARD,  
At the Office of this Paper.

## FARM FOR RENT.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Monday, the 29th day of August, 1904, for the lease of parts of Lots 7 and 8 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Ernestown, containing 200 acres, more or less, the property of the Estate of the late G. M. Stewart. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Tenders to be addressed to,  
THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS  
CORPORATION,  
59 Yonge Street,  
Toronto.

## Albert College, Belleville, ONT.

320 students enrolled last year—165 young ladies and 155 young men.

Two matriculation scholarships of \$150 and \$100 won in 1904 by Albert College students.  
New commercial rooms unsurpassed, courses in Book-keeping, Shorthand, Telegraphy. Full conservatory courses in Piano, Pipe Organ, Vocal, Violin Harmony and Theory of Music. Local conservatory examinations. Special attention given to Elocution and Physical Culture, Matriculation and teachers' courses. New Gallery recently added. Large Athletic ground, splendid gymnasium. Buildings heated with steam and lighted by electricity. Will re-open Tuesday, September 6th, 1904. For illustrated circulars, Address  
PRINCIPAL DYER, D. D.,  
Belleville, Ont.

## Do You Need a Paper Hanger,

One who is sure to give the best of satisfaction.

Arthur Briggs

having had an extensive experience in paper hanging, both in the medium and better qualities of papers, guarantees the best of satisfaction. My place of business is on Dundas street, in the Wilson block, formerly occupied by Joseph Gates.

I am also a competent painter and fully qualified to execute all orders. Charges Moderate.

## RICHMOND ROAD NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the By-Law for the opening of the Road allowance, between lots 12 and 13 in the 1st concession of Richmond, running from the Napanee and Deseronto Road to the Napanee River, will receive its third and final reading on Sept. 5th, 1904, at the Council Board, Selby, and all persons interested are requested to govern themselves accordingly.

Signed, A. WINTERS,

Tp. Clerk.

Selby, Aug. 5th, 1904

Selby, Ont.

## Brisco Opera House!

One Night Only.

Thursday, September 1st, 1904

A Sparkling Three-Act  
Comedy,

The Real  
Widow Brown

Wholesome Fun. Splendid Singing.  
Rich Costumes.

Direction of A. Q. Scammon.

Reserved Seats at J. J. Perry's Drug Store. Prices, 25c, 35c, 50c.

POLLARD'S BOOKSTORE FOR  
THE BEST SCHOOL BOOKS.

A full line of tinware, agateware and woodenware. Try the  
GREY LION HARDWARE.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

## Farm Laborers Wanted FARM LABORERS' EXCURSION

Will be run to stations on CAN. PAC. in Manitoba and Assiniboia, West, South-west and North-west of Winnipeg as far as

MOOSE JAW  
ESTEVAN AND  
YORKTON \$12

From all stations on C. P. R. east of Toronto to Sharbot Lake, inclusive, and north thereof, and all stations on Grand Trunk east of Toronto to Kingston, inclusive, and north thereof, also north of Toronto and Cardwell Junction, on AUGUST 25th.

One way tickets to Winnipeg only will be sold, but each person purchasing will be furnished with a coupon on which, after such person has been hired at Winnipeg to work as a farm laborer, but not later than August 31st, 1904, free transportation will be given the holder from Winnipeg to any Canadian Pacific station in Manitoba or Assiniboia, West or Southwest or Northwest of Winnipeg, but not beyond Moose Jaw, Estevan or Yorkton.

## HARVEST EXCURSIONS

Winnipeg	\$30.00	Regina	\$33.75
Mowbray		Moose Jaw	
Dolansville	31.50	Kamsack	34.00
Souris		Swan River	
Brandon		Saskatoon	35.25
Lyleton		Pr. Albert	36.00
Lenore	32.00	Macleod	38.00
Miniota		Calgary	38.50
Elgin		Red Deer	39.50
Wawanesa	32.25	Strathcona	40.50
Biscarth			
Moosomin			
Arcoia	32.50		
Estevan	33.00		
Yorkton			

Going Sept. 15th and 17th.

Returning until Nov. 14th and 28th.

For pamphlet and all particulars and tickets apply to any Canadian Pacific Agent.  
A. H. NOTMAN, Toronto.

# THE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

DA—FRIDAY, AUGUST 26th, 1904

## ELECTRIC LIGHT

### ELECTRICAL EXPERT'S REPORT.

#### A QUESTION OF IMPORTANCE TO EVERY RATEPAYER.

THE HON. MAYOR AND COUNCIL,  
NAPANEE, ONT.

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with your instructions to visit Napanee for the purpose of reviewing the local electric light situation, and to offer suggestions on the question of a means to secure a lighting plant for the supply of street lights, power for motors and incandescent light for shops, residences, etc., such a plant to give thoroughly reliable service, — and your subsequent instructions on my arrival, to give full and liberal consideration to the question of purchasing the existing plant of The Napanee Electric Light Company, located in the upper portion of the Water Works Company, provided said plant or parts thereof, could be utilized;— beg to say, that I visited Napanee, June 17th, inspected the poles, wires, transformers, etc., as best I could, belonging to The Napanee Electric Light Company, who operate a high frequency 2 phase 2000 volt alternating current system. Also visited the power house. Would have liked to have had the opportunity of making a close examination of the apparatus but as Mr. Knight would not allow it, was unable to do so, however being familiar with every piece of machinery, (both electrical and mechanical) I have a good idea of the value of the plant.

Referring first to the street system, I find:—the lines are in bad shape, due to the trees having grown above the wires and poles in a great many places. In many places the wires and poles cannot be seen except a portion of the pole near the ground. Such a condition can only result in the destruction of the insulation on the wires. The grounding of the lines and crossing of lines, thereby interrupting the service, and I venture to say that the service is thus interrupted in wet weather, or during high winds.

The wires in places are in bad condition, joints not soldered, wires not properly insulated or supported. The poles are in bad shape, some of them having been up eighteen years, are of no value. The others while they are 45 feet, 50 and 60 feet long, they are of no more value than 35 feet poles of same age, as these long poles do not serve the purpose for which they were erected, namely to support wires above the trees.

As to the transformers they are the old Stanley dry transformers, now an obsolete type, not now manufactured and are of little value.

The arc light system is an obsolete one, the lamps and system has not been manufactured for years. Two years ago the Montreal Light Heat & Power Company sold 1200 of this type of lamp a few of them sold for 80c. each, while 98% of them were broken up and sold as scrap iron, at about 2c. per lb. So the street lights are of practically no value, as the cost of taking down, cartage, etc., would cost as much as could be realized from the sale of the lamps, etc.

Referring to the power plant, I understand that The Napanee Electric Company are dependent on water power alone, that said water power is very unreliable and that other parties have prior rights to

#### OBITUARY.

Robert Stanton Denison, died at his late residence, August 13th, after a prolonged illness of three years. Deceased was born 1828 A. D. on the farm where he spent all his life, and from where his remains were borne on Monday last and interred in the Eastern Cemetery Napanee, followed by a large funeral cortege. The obsequies were conducted at the house by Rev. Duke, who spoke briefly on christian life, and the large assembly of friends, who gathered to sympathize with the bereaved, and show respect to the departed, manifested the esteem in which he was held. Mr. Denison was a man of good business ability and served the public faithfully in various municipal offices, having represented the township in which he resided, as councillor, deputy-reeve and reeve. For several years he acted as salesman for patrons of Selby cheese factory, which position he filled honorably and satisfactorily.

In religious life he was an unpretentious follower of Methodism, having been a member of that body for many years. Quiet and unassuming he upheld every good cause by his generosity.

In political matters, Mr. Denison advocated reform, and was always ready to give reasonable expression to his belief.

In 1851 he married Esther Dolan who for fifty-three years had been a most efficient help-mate, and who with four sons and two daughters are left to mourn a kind husband and loving father. The sons, Benjamin F., Jas. R., Datus R. and Alexander with the two sons-in-law, H. A. Martin and C. N. Lucas, acted as pall-bearers.

Deceased was largely connected in this county a brother, Datus Denison, retired farmer, living near Napanee and five sisters Mrs. Grange and Mrs. Sweet, Selby, Mrs. Osborne, Arden, Mrs. Asselstine, Moscow, and Mrs. Geo. Lott, Newburgh Road, survive him.

#### IN MEMORIAM.

The late Mrs. C. Nicholson, Sr., Parrott's Bay, was born in Camden, in 1831. At the age of three years she moved, along with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Hartman to the Bath road, near Millhaven, where she lived till at sixteen years she married Chester Nicholson, moving one mile east. Their home was open for prayer meeting, they being converted in youth. One year later they bought the farm their son now lives on, Nicholson's Point. Her husband died sixteen years since, but she remained on the old farm. Although her health was declining for over one year yet her death came with but one week's illness of paralysis, on August 3rd. The funeral took place on August 5th, to Beulah Methodist church, thence to the vault. The services were conducted by Rev. H. S. Spence. She will be greatly missed as her heart and soul were wrapped up in the service of her Lord, her seat being seldom vacant at church, prayer and class meeting. The floral offerings showed high esteem. She leaves besides one son, Chester Nicholson, at home, two daughters, Mrs. Stover, of Napanee, and Mrs. Miller, Parrott's Bay; also one sister, Mrs. Sidney Davey, Sydenham.

## Pure

Made from Olive Oil.

#### NEWBURGH.

The organ of the Methodist church is badly in need of repairs. Miss Fraser, Napanee, who was to have played it on Sunday, on trial would not officiate, as

## Quality our Motto

Just One Half Saved in  
Buying your

## Pickling Spices

AT—

J. F. SMITH'S.

## DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and  
Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam  
Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

## The Rathbun Co.

R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

## PERSONALS

Mrs. Will Moore, New York, spent Sunday with relatives in town.

Mrs. Agnes Shortt, was visiting in town a few days this week.

Mr. Frank Hayes, Carsonville, Mich., returned home on Thursday after a short visit in town with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Hayes.

George Sager, Watertown, N.Y., is spending a few days visiting friends and relatives in Kingston and Napanee.

Mr. John Fennell spent a couple of days in Toronto this week.

Mrs. J. N. Sanderson and son James Morley, Northport, are at Kingston visiting relatives.

Miss Leah Sherwood, of New York, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Sherwood.

Mr. John Gibbard is again able to be out after a week's confinement to the house.

Mr. Cook, of the Hardy Co. left for the West on Wednesday evening. Mr. Harvey, of Lindsay, takes his place with the Hardy Co.

Miss Robb, who has been the guest of the Misses Templeton, left for her home in Montreal, on Wednesday.

Mrs. Webb, of Toronto, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rev. A. McDonald.

Mrs. Jas. Schermerhorn, Odessa, spent last week the guest of Mrs. Jas. A. Ferguson.

Mr. T. M. Henry, Sydenham, was in town on Thursday.

Mr. Geo. Schryver and Mrs. Robert Dickinson arrived home from Cleveland this week.

Mrs. D. C. McNaughton gave a delightful "At Home" to a large number of young people on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Gibb and two daughters, New York, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Leonard.

Miss Killorin left on Thursday for Chicago after a visit with relatives and friends in this vicinity.

Mr. C. D. Eyvel is holidaying in Quebec for a few days.

Mrs. John Ham is spending a few days in Sydenham.

Miss Florence Johnston spent a few days last week in Sydenham.

Mr. Will Campbell, New York, spent a few days in town this week, leaving on Thursday for Buffalo and Toledo.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. O'Connell, of New York City, are visiting her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. John Blanchard, of Napanee, for a couple of weeks.

Mrs. Frank Wartman and Miss Helen Wartman were calling on friends in Napanee, Tuesday.

H. Warner, of Napanee, made a trip to Colebrook and Moscow, Wednesday.

William Moffatt and Master Gerald and wife; T. G. Dixon, Donald Sullivan, and the Misses Nellie, Florence, Annie, Clara and Lizzie Sullivan, enjoyed a very pleasant outing to Deseronto and Napanee, Friday, per Hepburn's yacht, "Midge."—Picton Gazette.

Miss Jesse Clark, of Kingston, and Master Gray Atkins, of Toronto, took in the Friday Excursion to Belleville.

Miss Katie Gardiner, Kingston, is the guest of Miss Marion Leonard.

Miss Jettah Gould is spending a few weeks with her sister at Mr. Smith's, Mount Pleasant.

Mrs. John Robinson and Miss Maud Robinson, Watertown, are visiting friends in town.

Mrs. P. Gould and her aunt, Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. J. Hawley took in the excursion to Ottawa last week, spending some of the time with Mrs. A. Bartons.

Mr. W. Garrett, of Napanee, manager for the McIntosh Company, left Wednesday to fill a position in Toronto.

Master Keith Johnson, of Napanee, is

## Castile Soap



ing down, cartage, etc., would cost as much as could be realized from the sale of the lamps, etc.

Referring to the power plant, I understand that The Napanee Electric Company are dependent on water power alone, that said water power is very unreliable and that other parties have prior rights to water power in case of shortage which must cause the electric services to be very unreliable and frequently interrupted during certain periods.

In regard to the apparatus in the station, I had the Arc Light Dynamo a 40 T. H. Royal is of little value, and an obsolete type, has not been built for years. In Montreal, twenty-eight of this same type of machines, were broken up and sold for scrap a few years ago.

There is a small centre crank engine, made by J. Perkins, Toronto, very old, too small for driving the incandescent machine, but could not be used at all as the Napanee Electric Company have no steam boiler. However, it has no value as a part of the plant as it cannot be used.

There is a 35 k. w. 2000 V. two phase high frequency generator with exciter and switch-board. This machine is not one-third large enough to supply lighting of the town, and furthermore, low frequency 60 cycle machines are being installed now.

In addition to the above, there are two jack shafts, six pulleys, belts, hangers, a belt tightener, a rope drive, five sheaves, one rope tightener, a jaw clutch coupling, two water wheels, a water wheel governor, (useless).

I do not wish to cause any unnecessary alarm, but feel it my duty to say that the electric light station above the town water-works, is a menace to the latter and endangers the water supply of the town. I saw the wires touching the woodwork, and the floors and partitions are saturated with oil, a fire would undoubtedly destroy the floor and upper part of the building, and if the dynamo or engine should fall through on top of the pumps they would be ruined and the water supply cut off for a considerable time, perhaps several weeks.

In regard to the advisability of the town purchasing the existing plant I would strongly advise against such a proposition. The only feasible plan to secure and up-to-date reliable electric light system appears to be by the construction of a modern steam plant, located so that water for condensing can be obtained without cost, the delivery of coal by boat and the installation to be economical as regards cost of operation, and of a type that are and incandescent lighting for street and domestic use, can be obtained from the same generator. This plant would be built by private parties, or by the town of Napanee.

As it has been suggested to purchase the water-works and build a municipal lighting plant and water-works, combined in one building, I am of opinion that such a plant would be self supporting, ensuring a reliable water and lighting system to the whole town which its citizens do not enjoy at present, and further, that such a plant could be made to show a handsome profit.

It may be necessary under the laws of Ontario, to purchase the existing plant before the Corporation may legally construct a Municipal plant, and it would be necessary to obtain from your attorneys, such an opinion before deciding on any action. However, poor service, interruptions in winter due to shortage of power and failure to supply steam power, may seriously affect the lighting Company's position. In the event of a decision to build a Municipal plant and the Corporation being required to purchase the existing plant, I estimate the value of same at three thousand five hundred dollars (\$3,500.00), which is very much less than the original cost. Value now reduced however, due to depreciation, antiquation and other causes, mentioned herein. A close examination by competent arbitrators will I believe reduce the value of existing plant as compared with my figures of \$3500. As to the advisability of a Municipal lighting plant, the conditions are quite favorable.

1st—No revenue lost as present Company, the Napanee Electric Light Company do not pay taxes.

2nd—An economical highly efficient plant can be built and operated due to water being obtainable for condensing and coal can be delivered to plant by boat.

3rd—If the prosperous Town of Napanee cannot support a lighting plant built on proper lines, no other Town can do so.

4th—Five hundred dollars for looking after fire engine and fire alarm system can be saved as the employees of the lighting plant can attend to same.

(Continued on page 5)

Made from Olive Oil.

#### NEWBURGH.

The organ of the Methodist church is badly in need of repairs. Miss Fraser, Napanee, who was to have played it on Sunday, on trial would not officiate, as many of the keys stuck. The congregation was much disappointed.

Thomas Shorts took charge of the Epworth League meeting last evening.

G. E. Deroche, Deseronto, spent Sunday at John Shorey's.

Miss Lizzie Perry, Kingston, is visiting relatives in the village.

Owing to the heavy rains on Saturday the Presbyterian Sunday school picnic to Varsity Lake, was postponed until next Saturday.

P. D. Shorey, and wife and family, and Miss Clara Shorey returned on Friday from a ten days camp at Beaver Lake.

Charles Frame left on Monday for Westport, where he has secured a new situation.

Rev. Mr. Jarvis, Napanee, preached in St. John's church on Sunday.

Miss Madelon Thomson, returned home on Monday from a visit to Rev. C. L. Thomson's, Foxboro.

The local ball tosser are to play the Selby brethren, at the Anglican picnic, Selby on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Finkle, left on Friday evening for Sydenham, where they spent the night. On Saturday they left for a week of pleasure at the islands.

Rev. J. F. Mears is expected home this week and will occupy his pulpit in the Methodist church on Sunday evening.

It is understood that Miss Files has rented the old post office building for her dressmaking shop and will remove at once.

D. A. Nesbitt and Miss Minnie left last week for a visit to Mr. Nesbitt's people in the west.

## COAL OIL

Both clean and pure at  
GREY LION STORES.

The Independent Order of Foresters' Orphan Asylum at Foresters' Island Park will be dedicated on the 27th.

If you want a high grade pipe tobacco, at a reasonable price. Try the Plaza special mixture, cool and sweet does not burn the tongue. A. WILLIS.

Mr. A. B. Aylesworth has arrived from England. He stated he has not yet received an offer of a Cabinet position from Sir Wilfred Laurier.

The steamer Aletha brought a large excursion from Belleville Wednesday evening. They arrived in the harbor about five o'clock and left at seven. There were about three hundred excursionists on board.

#### BIRTHS.

PAPINEAU—At Tweed, on Saturday, August 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Papineau, a daughter.

GORDON—At Napanee, on Friday, August 19th, to Mr. and Mrs. James Gordon, a son.

#### MARRIAGE.

McCABE—SHETLER—On Wednesday, Aug 24th, by Rev. J. R. Real, at the Western Methodist parsonage, Mr. Miro. V. McCabe, of Napanee, to Miss Annie M. Shetler, of Newburgh.

REYNOLDS—VINCENT—Wednesday afternoon, in the Main Street Methodist church, Picton, by Rev. J. R. Real, Mr. Byron A. Reynolds, to Miss Viola Celena, youngest daughter of Hiram Vincent, Esq., all of Picton.

#### DEATHS.

HAYES—At Napanee, on Friday, August 19th, 1904, William James, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hayes, aged 1 year and 3 months.

HEARNS—At Napanee, on Saturday, August 27, 1904, John S. Hearn, aged 34 years.

Windsor Salt for \$1.40 per barrel. The best is none too good. For sale at  
GREY LION GROCERY.

#### CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the  
Signature of  
*Chas. H. Fletcher*

this week.

# Castile Soap

Imported from France.

Mr. Geo. Miller left for Manitoba on Wednesday.

Mrs. Fred Bogart left for St. Louis this week.

Mrs. R. E. Wales and sister, Miss Allie McCabe spent a few days this week visiting friends at Colebrook.

Master Cecil Wilson returns from Toronto to-morrow, where he spent his vacation with aunt and cousin.

Mrs. Marshall, Kingston, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Will Coates.

Miss Stevens is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Dr. Sills.

Mrs. John English entertained her lady friends at euchre, on Monday afternoon.

Mr. Harry Scott, Montreal, is home on a holiday.

Miss Florence Fraser, New York, is spending her vacation at her home here.

Mrs. Gonn, Deseronto, is visiting friends in Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Grooms are spending the week at Alexandria Bay.

Miss Nina Michelson, Belleville, is a guest at Jas. Brandon's.

Mr. Stephen Gibson has returned from Manitoba.

Mrs. Fred McGuin and Miss McGuin, of Napanee, Mrs. Perry and Miss Perry, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Charles Kellar, of Napanee, were visiting Mrs. Wm. H. Neilson, Wilton, Tuesday.

Mrs. Geo. Degroff is spending her vacation with friends in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Frost Anson, and son, Vernon, of Hounslow, England, are expected to arrive here to-morrow to reside with his cousin, Mrs. Alice Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. John Fennell went to Toronto on Sunday to attend the funeral of her mother, Mrs. Fowler, who died suddenly on Saturday.

Mrs. Wartman and Mrs. Storms, Moscow, left on Thursday to visit a sister in Berlin who is ill.

A large number of the employees of the Foresters Temple, Toronto, will spend Saturday and Sunday at Forester's Island.

Mrs. J. J. Gonda and her aunt, Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. J. Hawley took in the excursion to Ottawa last week, spending some of the time with Mrs. A. Bartons.

Mr. W. Garrett, of Napanee, manager for the McIntosh Company, left Wednesday to fill a position in Toronto.

Master Keith Johnsen, of Napanee, is visiting friends in Newburgh.

—at—

## THE MEDICAL HALL

Fred L. Hooper.

Mr. Fred Vagar left Thursday for the Northwest to spend two or three months.

Miss Anna Hawley is spending a few days in Picton visiting Mrs. Chas. Ringer.

Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Stratton spent Sunday in Kingston, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Collier.

Miss Reid, trained nurse, of New York, is spending her holidays with relatives in this vicinity.

Miss Rook, Watertown, is the guest of Miss Stella Vagar.

Mr. Ed. Grange, of the News, Toronto, spent last Sunday with friends in town.

Messrs. F. Burrows, W. G. Wilson, and W. S. Herrington made a trip to Harrowsmith Saturday.

Mrs. Max. Lapum, of Watertown, was visiting Mrs. Herb. Lapum, of Wilton, last week.

Mr. W. S. Herrington attended court in Shangonville Tuesday.

Mr. Geo. Bustin is spending his vacation in Uxbridge.

Mr. Jno. Osborne spent Sunday at Bath.

Mr. I. D. Clark left on Wednesday for Cavalier, North Dakota.

Mr. Fred Maybee left on Wednesday for Toronto.

Mr. Herman Meng and son Will took in the Rochester excursion this week.

Mrs. Botting and Miss Myrtle Bell are spending the week at 1000 Islands.

Miss Cook left for her home in Toronto on Thursday after a visit with her sister, Mrs. J. E. Herring.

Rev. J. J. and Mrs. Rae were visitors at the Western Methodist parsonage this week.

WAIT FOR THIS. CHEAP EXCURSION

# TORONTO EXHIBITION

AUGUST 28th to SEPTEMBER 10th.

Str. NIAGARA

RETURN FARE, \$1.50

Trip by Daylight—Meals on Board 35c.

### TIME TABLE:

Sept. 1, 3, 5 and 7		Sept. 2, 4, 6 and 10	
Leave, Conway	5 00 a.m.	Leave, Toronto	7 00 a.m.
Cressy	5 15 "	Arrive Deseronto	8 30 p.m.
Henry Allison's	5 35 "	Cole's	9 00 "
Glenora	5 50 "	Mallory's	9 30 "
Picton	6 30 "	Picton	10 00 "
Mallory's	7 01 "	Glenora	10 30 "
Cole's	7 30 "	Henry Allison's	10 45 "
Deseronto	8 00 "	Cressy	11 10 "
Arrive Toronto	10 00 p.m.	Conway	11 30 "

Tickets good to return any trip. Exhibition grander than ever. Mr. H. J. Allison will accompany the excursion to look after the comfort of the passengers.

The Niagara is electrically lighted and carries a searchlight. Full information from Agents.

J. L. BOYES, Agent, Napanee.

A. W. HEPBURN, Gen. Manager.



# The Price of Liberty

OR, A MIDNIGHT CALL

## CHAPTER VII.—(Continued.)

Her self-possession and courage were coming back to her now. But the spasm of fear that had shaken her to the soul was not lost upon Steel.

"I trust not," he said, gravely. "Did you know that I was here two nights ago?"

"Here!" the girl cried. "Impossible! In the house! The night before last! Why, we were all in bed long before midnight."

"I am not aware that I said anything about midnight," David responded, coldly.

An angry flush came sweeping over the face of the girl, annoyance at her own folly, David thought. She added quickly that she and her uncle had only been down in Brighton for three days.

"Nevertheless, I was in this room two nights ago," David replied. "If you know all about it, I pray you give me certain information of vital importance to me; if not, I shall be compelled to keep my extraordinary story to myself, for otherwise you would never believe it. Do you or do you not know of my visit here?"

The girl bent her head till Steel could see nothing but the glorious amber of her hair. He could see, too, that the fine old lace round her throat was tossing like a cork on a stream.

"I can tell you nothing," she said. "Nothing, nothing, nothing."

It was the voice of one who would have spoken had she dared. With anybody else Steel would have been furiously angry. In the present case he could only admire the deep, almost pathetic, loyalty to somebody who stood behind.

"Are you sure you were in this house?" the girl asked at length.

"Certain!" David exclaimed. "The walls, the pictures, the furniture—all the same. I could swear to the place anywhere. Miss Gates, if I cannot prove that I was here at the time I name, it is likely to go very hard with me."

"You mean that a certain inconvenience—"

"Inconvenience! Do you call a charge of murder, or manslaughter at best, inconvenience? Have you not seen the local papers? Don't you know that two nights ago, during my absence from home, a strange man was practically done to death in my conservatory? And during the time of the outrage, as sure as Heaven is above us, I was in this room."

"I am sorry, but I am sure that you were not."

"Ah, you are going to disappoint me? And yet you know something. You might have been the guiltiest of creatures yourself when I disclosed my identity. No prisoner detected in some shameful crime ever looked more guilty than you."

The girl stood there, saying nothing. Had she rang the bell and ordered the footman to put him out of the house, Steel would have had no cause for complaint. But she did nothing of the kind. She stood there torn by conflicting emotions.

"I can give you no information," she said, presently. "But I am as positive one way as you are another that you have never been in this house before. I may surmise things, but as I hope to be judged fairly, I can give you no information. I am only a poor, unhappy girl, who is doing what she deems to be the best for all parties concerned. And I can tell you nothing, nothing, nothing."

I came here by arrangement. And Bell, you must either cure me of this delusion, or you must prove logically to me that I have made a mistake. So far as I am concerned, I am like a child struggling with the alphabet.

"We'll start now," said Bell. "Come along."

Steel rose none too willingly. He would fain have lingered with Ruth. She held out her hand; there was a warm, glad smile on her face.

"May you be successful," she whispered. "Come and see me again, because I shall be very, very anxious to know. And I ain not without guilt. If you only knew!"

"And I may come again?" David said, eagerly.

A further smile and a warm pressure of the hand were the only reply. Presently Steel was standing outside in the road with Bell. The latter was glancing at the house on either side of 219. The higher house was let; the one nearest the sea—218—was empty. A bill in the window gave the information that the property was in the hands of Messrs. Wallace and Brown, Station Quadrant, where keys could be obtained.

"We'll make a start straightaway," said Bell. "Come along."

"Where are you going to at that pace?" Steel asked.

"Going to interview Messrs. Wallace and Brown. At the present moment I am a gentleman who is in search of a house of residence, and I have a weakness for Brunswick Square in particular, especially for No. 218. Unless I am greatly mistaken I am going to show you something that will startle even the most callous novelist."

## CHAPTER VIII.

The queer, misshapen figure striding along by Steel's side would have attracted attention anywhere; indeed, Hatherly Bell had been an attractive personality from his school days. A strange mixture of vanity and brilliant mental qualities, Bell had almost as many enemies as friends. He was morbidly miserable over the score of his personal appearance despite the extraordinary beauty of his face—to be pitied or even sympathized with almost maddened him. Yet there were many women who would gladly have shared the lot of Hatherly Bell.

For there was strength in that perfectly moulded face as well as beauty. It was the face of a man possessed of marvellous intellectual powers, and none the less attractive because, while the skin was as fair as a woman's and the eyes as clear as a child's the wavy hair was absolutely white. The face of a man who had suffered fiercely and long. A face hiding a great sorrow.

Time was when Bell had promised to stand in the front rank of operative physicians. In brain troubles and mental disorders he had distinguished himself. He had a marvellous faculty for psychological research; indeed, he had gone so far as to declare that insanity was merely a disease and capable of cure the same as any ordinary malady. "If Bell goes on as he has started," a great German specialist once declared, "he will inevitably prove to be the greatest benefactor to mankind since the beginning of the world." Bell was to be the man of his time.

And then suddenly he had faded out

secretly that I naturally hesitated. I was offered £1,000 for my services; also I was reminded by my unseen messenger that I was in dire need of that money."

"And were you?"

"My dear fellow, I don't fancy that I should have hesitated at burglary to get it. And all I had to do was to meet a lady secretly in the dead of night at No. 219, and tell her how to get out of a certain difficulty. It all resolved itself round the synopsis of a proposed new story of mine. But I had better go into details."

David proceeded to do so. Bell, with his arm crooked through that of his companion, followed the story with an intelligent and flattering interest.

"Very strange and very fascinating," he said, presently. "I'll think it out presently. Nobody could possibly think of anything but their toes in Western Road. Go on."

"Now I am coming to the point. I had the money, I had that lovely cigar-case, and subsequently I had that battered and bleeding specimen of humanity dumped down in the most amazing manner in my conservatory. The cigar-case lay on the conservatory floor, remember—swept off the table when I clutched for the telephone bell to call for the police. When Marley came he asked if the cigar-case was mine. At first I said no, because, you see—"

"I see quite plainly. Pray go on."

"Well, I lose that cigar-case; I leave it in the offices of Mossa, to whom I pay nearly £1,000. Mossa, to spite me, takes or sends the case to the police, who advertise it not knowing that it is mine. You will see why they advertise it presently—"

"Because it belonged to the injured man eh?"

David pulled up and regarded his companion with amazement.

"How on earth—" he gasped. "Do you mean to say that you know—"

"Nothing at present, I assure you," Bell said, coolly. "Call it intuition, if you like. I prefer to call it the result of logical mental process. I'm right, of course?"

"Of course you are. I'd claimed that case for my own. I had cut my initials inside, as I showed Marley when I went to the police station. And then Marley tells me how I paid Mossa nearly £1,000; how the money must have come into my hands in the nick of time. That was pretty bad when I couldn't for the life of me give a lucid reason for the possession of those notes; but there was worse to come. In the pocket of the injured man was a receipt for a diamond-studded, gun-metal cigar-case, purchased the day of the outrage. And Walen, the jeweller, proved beyond a doubt that the case I claimed was purchased at his shop."

Bell nodded gravely.

"Which places you in an exceedingly awkward position," he said.

"A mild way of putting it," David replied. "If that fellow dies the police have enough evidence to hang me. And what is my defence? The story of my visit to No. 219. And who would believe that cock-and-bull story? Fancy a drama like that being played out in the house of such a pillar of respectability as Gilead Gates."

"It isn't his house," said Bell.

"He only takes it furnished."

"In anybody else your remark would be puerile," David said, irritably.

"It's a deeper remark than you are aware of at present," Bell replied. "I quite see your position. Nobody would believe you, of course. But why not go to the post-office and ask the number of the telephone that called you up from London?"

The question seemed to amuse David slightly. Then his lips were drawn humorously.

"When my logical formula came back I thought of that," he said.

"On inquiring as to whom it was who rang me up on that fateful occasion I learnt that the number was 0017 Kensington and that—"

"Gates's own number at Prince's Gate," Bell exclaimed. "The plot

# About the ....House

## VALUABLE HINTS.

Before turning out a pudding always let it stand for three or four minutes to allow the steam to escape.

To test an oven for baking sponge and pound cakes, put into the oven a piece of white paper; look at it after five minutes, when it should be yellow if the heat is right.

Small cakes and castel puddings require a hot oven with the shelf put near the top, but large, rich cakes require slow baking after the first twenty minutes.

To prevent a beetroot that is broken from losing its color in cooking, burn it with a red-hot poker. This will form a new skin and prevent it bleeding.

Try glycerine for removing stains of tea and coffee from table linen. Procure it if good quality, and with it rub the affected parts, afterwards wash the linen in the ordinary way.

Wash lisle thread stockings in tepid water with a little blue; use only boiled soap, and that for the feet only. Rinse thoroughly in water containing a few drops of ammonia, and hang to dry, but not in the sun.

An excellent furniture polish. Dip a chamois leather in tepid water, take it out and wring it dry. Rub the furniture with this and it will remove all finger marks, stains, etc., more effectually than any prepared polish, and will make the wood appear as good as new.

Hot water cans and jugs will last much longer if, instead of being hung in the usual way, they are turned upside down directly they are emptied. Always keep a zinc tray in the pantry for this purpose. It is the few drops of water in the bottom which cause them to rust into holes.

Baked milk tastes very like cream and is most nourishing. Put new rich milk into a stone jar, with a cover, and bake for several hours in a steady, moderate oven. If you have not a cover for the jar, cover with greased paper, and tie down carefully. Served cold with stewed fruit this is excellent.

Ink can be removed from paper, if the stain is not too old, as follows: Take a teaspoonful of chlorinated lime and add just enough water to cover it. Take a soft cloth, moisten it in the mixture, and pat (do not rub) the stain gently, and it will slowly disappear. If one application is not enough, try a second.

To clean brown boots. First put the boots on the "trees." Then put a little soda in some tepid water. Wash the boots with saddle soap, using it as dry as possible, on a soft bit of flannel. Wipe off the soap, but do not make the leather very wet. Leave in the air to dry. Then polish with any good brown boot polish.

In making cheese sandwiches put the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs into a basin, with a tablespoonful of butter; beat them up together until quite smooth, add a quarter of a pound of grated cheese with a seasoning of salt, pepper and mustard. Mix all together, and spread between slices of bread and butter.

For boiled beetroot wash the beet thoroughly but carefully so as not to let it bleed. Put in a pan with plenty of salted boiling water, and boil for one hour. Take out and skim at once. Slice into a vegetable dish. Have ready in a saucepan a little melted butter and vinegar. Boil up, pour over the beet, and serve.

Medicine will never remedy bad habits. Intolerance of the appetite, indiscriminate dosing and drugging have ruined the health and destroy-

"I can give you no information," she said, presently. "But I am as positive one way as you are another that you have never been in this house before. I may surmise things, but as I hope to be judged fairly, I can give you no information. I am only a poor, unhappy girl, who is doing what she deems to be the best for all parties concerned. And I can tell you nothing, nothing. Oh, won't you believe that I would do anything to serve you if I were only free?"

She held out her hand with an imploring gesture, the red lips were quivering, and her eyes were full of tears. David's warm heart went out to her; he forgot all his own troubles and dangers in his sympathy for the lovely creature in distress.

"Pray say no more about it," he cried. He caught the outstretched hand in his and carried it to his lips. "I don't wish to hurry you; in fact, haste is dangerous. And there is ample time. Nor am I going to press you. Still, before long you may find some way to give me a clue without sacrificing a jot of your fine loyalty to—well, others. I would not distress you for the world, Miss Gates. Don't you think that this has been the most extraordinary interview?"

The tears trembled like diamonds on the girl's long lashes and a smile flashed over her face. The sudden transformation was wonderfully fascinating.

"What you might call an impossible interview," she laughed. "And all the more impossible because it was quite impossible that you could ever have been here before."

"When I was in this room two nights ago," David protested, "I saw—"

"Did you see me, for instance? If not, you couldn't have been here!"

A small, misshapen figure, with the face of a Byrnes-Apollo on the bust of a Satyr—came in from behind the folding doors of the back dining-room carrying some letters in his hand. The stranger's dark, piercing eyes were fixed inquiringly upon Steel.

"Bell," the latter cried; "Hatherly Bell! you have been listening!"

(The little man with the godlike head admitted the fact, coolly. He had been writing letters in the back room and escape had been impossible for him.)

"Funny enough. I was going to look you up to-day," he said. "You did me a great service once, and I am longing to repay you. I came down here to give my friend Gates the benefit of my advice and assistance over a large philanthropic scheme he has just evolved. And, writing letters yonder on that subject, I heard your extraordinary conversation. Can I help you, Steel?"

"My dear fellow," David cried, "if you offered me every intellect in Europe I should not choose one of them so gladly as yours."

"Then let us shake hands on the bargain. And now I am going to stagger you; I heard you state positively that two nights ago you were in this very room."

"I am prepared to testify the fact on oath anywhere, my dear Bell."

"Very well; will you be good enough to state the hour?"

"Certainly. I was here from one o'clock—say between one and two."

"And I was here also. From eleven o'clock till two I was in this very room working out some calculations at this very table by the aid of my reading-lamp, no other light being in the room, even in the house, so far as I know. It is one of my fads—as fools call them—to work in a large, dark room with one brilliant light only. Therefore you could not possibly have been in the house to say nothing of this room, on the night in question."

David nodded feebly. There was no combating Bell's statement.

"I presume that this is No. 219?" he asked.

"Certainly it is," Miss Gates replied. "We are all agreed about that."

"Because I read the number over the fanlight," Steel went on. "And there was everything as I see it now.

to declare that insanity was merely a disease and capable of cure the same as any ordinary malady. "If Bell goes on as he has started," a great German specialist once declared, "he will inevitably prove to be the greatest benefactor to mankind since the beginning of the world." Bell was to be the man of his time.

And then suddenly he had faded out as a star drops from the zenith. There had been dark rumors of a terrible scandal, a prosecution buried by strong personal influence, mysterious paragraphs in the papers, and the disappearance of the name of Hatherly Bell from the rank of great medical jurists. Nobody seemed to know anything about it, but Bell was ignored by all except a few old friends, and henceforth he devoted his attention to criminology and the evolution of crime. It was Bell's boast that he could take a dozen men at haphazard and give you their vices and virtues point-blank. He had a marvellous gift that way.

A few people stuck to him, Gilead Gates amongst the number. The millionaire philanthropist had need of someone to pick the sheep from the goats, and Bell made no mistakes. David Steel had been able to do the specialist some slight service a year or two before, and Bell had been pleased to magnify this into a great favor.

"You are a fast walker," David said, presently.

"That's because I am thinking fast," Bell replied. "Steel, you are in great trouble?"

"It needs no brilliant effort on your part to see that," David said, bitterly. "Besides, you heard a great deal just now when you—you—"

"Listened," Bell said, coolly. "Of course I had no intention of playing eavesdropper; and I had no idea who the Mr. Steel was who wanted to see Miss Gates. They come day by day, my dear fellow, garbed in the garb of Pall Mall or Petticoat Lane as the case may be, but they all come for money. Sometimes it is a shilling, sometimes £100. But I did not gather from your chat with Miss Gates what your trouble was."

"Perhaps not, but Miss Gates knew perfectly well."

Bell patted his companion, approvingly.

"It is a pleasure to help a lucid-minded man like yourself," he said. "You go straight to the root of the sore and cut all the superfluous matter away. I was deeply interested in the conversation which I overheard just now. You are in great trouble, and that trouble is connected with 219, Brunswick Square—a house where you have never been before."

"My dear chap, I was in that dining-room two nights ago. Nothing will convince me to the—"

"There you are wrong, because I am going to convince you to the contrary. You may smile and shake your head, but before an hour has passed I am going to convince you beyond all question that you were never inside No. 219."

"Brave words," David muttered. "Still, an hour is not a long time to wait."

"No. But you must enlighten me if I am to assist you. I am profoundly interested. You come to the house of my friend on a desperate errand. Miss Gates is a perfect stranger to you, and yet the mere discovery of your identity fills her with the most painful agitation. Therefore, though you have never been in 219 before, you are pretty certain, and I am pretty certain, that Ruth Gates knows a deal about the thing that is troubling you. On the contrary, I know nothing on that head. Won't you let me into the secret?"

"I'll tell you part," Steel replied. "And I'll put it pithily. For mere argument we assume that I am selected to assist a damsel in distress who lives at No. 219, Brunswick Square. We will assume that the conversation leading up to the flattering selection took place over the telephone. As a matter of fact, it did take place over the telephone. The thing was involved with so much

the question seemed to amuse David slightly. Then his lips were drawn humorously.

"When my logical formula came back I thought of that," he said. "On inquiring as to whom it was who rang me up on that fateful occasion I learnt that the number was 0017 Kensington and that—"

"Gates's own number at Prince's Gate," Bell exclaimed. "The plot thickens."

(To be Continued.)

## HOW IRON IS MADE.

### Usual Process of Extracting the Metal From the Ore.

The first process in the preparation of iron from ore is to break the ore into small pieces and burn it with considerable heat. By this means the grosser parts are burnt off the material. The second is that of smelting by which the metal is reduced by the intense heat of the furnace into the condition of iron, a flux of lime being added to prevent the iron from running into a glassy state. Some ores have sufficient lime in their composition for this purpose, and others made too much lime in combination, so that clay has to be added to neutralize the effect. Some blast furnaces hold from 40 to 50 tons of fuel and ore, and are kept alight for several years, and will smelt about 500 tons in a week. There is usually a gallery at the top of the furnace, and from this the fuel and ore are continually thrown into the top of the furnace, with as much lime, etc., as may be required for the flux. Under the influence of the intense heat the iron in the ore melts and run downwards towards the tapping hole, the slag and cinders being at the same time drawn off at the upper level of the furnace. The melted ore is now run out of the furnace into small moulds made of sand or iron. The larger moulds into which the iron is run are called sows, and the smaller moulds, which are entered from and are branches of the larger moulds are called pigs. In this way is prepared pig-iron, which is the first, or preliminary stage, of cast-iron, as used in articles of commerce and utility. The pig-iron, however, is as yet unsuitable for many purposes. It will not run into fine mouldings or thin plates; and it is necessary to melt the pig iron again, and probably to add other materials to it, before a quality of cast-iron, suitable for the builder's purposes can be made.

## SENTENCE SERMONS.

Words are not wings.  
The passive life knows no peace.  
There is no virtue without victory.  
It is always safe to suspect the suspicious.  
There is no possession without appreciation.  
No man was ever yet scared into being a saint.  
A grain of appetite will outweigh a ton of reason.  
There are few vices worse than vinegary virtues.  
A smile will kill more microbes than any medicine.  
The world needs a friend more than a figure in history.  
Courage is simply knowing when it is wise to be afraid.  
The force of love is more effective than the fence of a law.  
The best exposition of the bible is its expressions in life.  
The greedy eye always misses more than the generous one.  
The sermon that earns most flattery may win fewest souls.  
Satan is always in sympathy with the self-satisfied man.  
The higher you climb on the wrong ladder the greater your fall.  
Cultivating sympathy with ourselves never makes us tender to others.  
The snake with gold rattles has something beside honey in the other end.

plenty of salted boiling water, and boil for one hour. Take out and skim at once. Slice into a vegetable dish. Have ready in a saucepan a little melted butter and vinegar. Boil up, pour over the beet, and serve.

Medicine will never remedy bad habits. Indulgence of the appetite, indiscriminate dosing and drugging have ruined the health and destroyed the lives of more persons than famine or pestilence. If you will take advice you will become regular in your habits, eat and drink only wholesome things, retire and rise very regularly. Make a free use of water to purify the skin.

Baked fish has far more flavor than boiled, though it does not look so nice. The fish should be placed on a greased tin, covered with buttered paper, and cooked in a moderate oven. The cook should be very careful in baking fish not to dry it up. Serve with a good white sauce poured over, and garnished with chopped parsley, capers, lemon, or hard-boiled egg. Filets of plaice tied in knots and cooked like this are excellent.

The fruit used for preserving should always be gathered in dry weather, and when choosing it, one need not insist on the large size of berries, for often the smallest strawberries possess the best flavor. In particular, there is a small scarlet strawberry which makes excellent jam. Pick the fruit, and discard any unsound berries; weigh them, and to every pound of fruit allow three-quarters of a pound of preserving sugar. Put a layer of fruit in the preserving pan, then a layer of sugar, and repeat this until the vessel is about three parts full. Stand the pan at the side of the stove, and keep stirring; remove the scum carefully as it rises, and let the fruit boil gently for three-quarters of an hour or more. Then take out a little in a saucer, and if it sets, it is done enough; pour it into jars; tie down with parchment covers when cold, and store in a dry cupboard.

### FOR THE COOK.

Simple Ginger Beer for the Children.—Turn a gallon of boiling water on four large spoonfuls of ginger, then set where it will cool. When just lukewarm add a half pint of molasses and a cup of "lively" yeast. It will be fit to drink as soon as fermented.

Mexican Sauce.—Thinly slice one large white onion and fry it brown in one tablespoonful of butter. Add two large tomatoes peeled and cut fine, one medium-sized sweet red pepper and one green pepper freed from veins and seeds and chopped fine, and simmer for twenty minutes. Now add one clove of garlic well bruised, one-half of a teaspoonful of celery salt, one-third of a teaspoonful of black pepper, the same of salt, and one teaspoonful of Worcestershire, simmer for five minutes longer and rub through a sieve.

Elizabethan Cheese Cakes.—Boil a pint of new milk in a double boiler, beat three eggs and stir into the milk while still at the boiling point. As soon as it bubbles up remove from the fire and put in half a glass of wine to separate the curds from the whey. Cream together three eggs and six ounces of powdered sugar and add to the curd, together with a teaspoonful of rose water, half a pound of sweet almonds blanched and pounded fine and a quarter pound of melted butter. Mix thoroughly, then pour into patty tins lined with a good rich paste, allowing a teaspoonful of the mixture to each patty. Ornament the top with Zante currants and almonds cut in thin strips and bake from fifteen to twenty minutes in a slow oven. Leave in the tins until cold. This recipe, which is said to have been given by one of Queen Elizabeth's maids, may be simplified by using Neufchatel cheese in place of the curds and whey and buying the patty shells at the baker's.

Banana Cream.—Remove the skins from five large ripe bananas and pound the fruit to a pulp with five ounces of sugar. Beat one cupful of



good sweet cream to a froth and add the juice of a lemon and the banana pulp. Dissolve half an ounce of gelatine in half a cupful of cold water, and strain. Let this cool, then whisk it gently into the cream, add the pulp, and mold into shape.

**Chocolate sponge.**—Into a basin put one ounce of cornflour, and three ounces of grated chocolate; mix this smoothly with cold milk to a thin paste. Put the remainder of a pint of milk on to boil, pour it on to the mixture, stirring thoroughly; dissolve rather less than half an ounce of gelatine in some milk, and then add it to the other ingredients. Stir while all cooks for seven minutes. Add the beaten yolk of an egg, sugar to taste, and a few drops of vanilla essence. Pour into a large basin, and when the mixture commences to set whisk it till a sponge. Pour into a wet mould and turn out when set.

**Hot Chocolate Sauce.**—A hot chocolate sauce, to be eaten with ice cream, is made by placing in a granite saucepan a pound of light-brown sugar, two ounces of bitter chocolate (grated), a fourth of a pint of fresh sweet milk, and an ounce of best butter. Boil together until it forms a soft ball when dropped in cold water then take from the stove and flavor with vanilla. Pour into the sauceboat and serve hot with each portion of cream. The cold cream immediately hardens the hot sauce, which forms a smooth chocolate coating over it. The two do not unite, and the taste of the two separate flavors is delightful. In preparing this sauce care must be taken that it is not boiled too long, else the coating will harden too much, making it difficult to manage with the spoon or fork, while if it is not boiled long enough the two separate flavors are apt to blend. Experience alone can teach the exact stage when done, but once attained this dish cannot be surpassed. It may be made early and reheated before it is served.

#### TEN HOME COMMANDMENTS.

Have many interests and no studies.

Have time for everything and be never in a hurry.

Make your household one harmonious whole, no matter how small the scale.

Know how to talk and how to listen, how to entertain and how to amuse.

Do not forget that "society" is the death of home life—hospitality its flower.

Use only what you can comfortably afford in good quality and ample quantity.

Let your home appear bright and sunny. It is not easy to be unpleasant in a cheerful room.

A certain formality is necessary to save everyday life from triviality, and freedom from looseness.

Treat your servants wisely and kindly, and it will be impossible for them to either impose or oppose.

Do not forget—your home should not only be a well-conducted dormitory and boarding-house, but truly a home, the center and focus of all interest, pleasure, and happiness for everybody connected with it.

#### INVENTIVE ENGLISHMAN.

Some of the Contrivances He Has Recently Produced.

The chief fault with most inventors is the way they rush hastily to conclusions, almost before they have formulated an idea. In fact, their method of work is analytical instead of being synthetical—that is to say, they start with a conclusion and work backward to discover the fundamental principles ruling it, says the London Daily Mail.

To inventors who have ideas, but are without means or ability to carry them out, Mr. Braun of Pentonville road, King's Cross, comes like an angel in disguise. He is an

## Mary Lorton's Tragic Morning

"Where is Mrs. Lorton? I must see her instantly!"

Ivy Bamford didn't know how ugly she looked, with that wicked gleam in her eyes, as she flung these words at the head of her old schoolfellow's housemaid.

But Mary Lorton herself came into the hall with her baby in her arms, and saved the maid any trouble in answering. She smiled sunnily, and held forth the baby to kiss and be kissed.

"Not yet, Mary. It's most important!" said Ivy, with a glance at the servant.

"So important that you can't give poor little Eric a kiss?" said Mary reproachfully. And then she started as a sudden terror came to her. Ivy's face was so suggestive of tragedy. "Nothing has happened to Lovelace. He hasn't been run over?"

Ivy seemed quite to like this change in her friend.

"Oh, no, not that," she said. "But I ought to tell you. I'll come in."

With the door of the breakfast-room shut upon them both and the baby she spoke out.

"I hope you won't think I mean to be nasty, and all that sort of thing, in telling you, but I feel it's my duty, dear Mary, if you don't know it already. Your husband and Helena Greene have gone off to London together."

"Ivy, what do you mean?" cried Mary Lorton.

"I mean, dear, exactly what I say. You didn't know, then? Well I thought as much. You, poor thing, never guessed how much they were to each other before he married you. I did, but I supposed it was all over. I was in one of our pensioner's cottages by Greenstoke Junction not an hour ago, when I chanced to see Helena Greene pass and go up to the station. Not five minutes afterwards your husband came running up, and he must have been only just in time to catch it—the London train, I mean—for I heard it whistle in before he could have got up the steps."

"Well, I thought it queer—Helena Greene and your husband both in Greenstoke so oddly, you know—and it occurred to me to go up and inquire. They told me at the booking-office that a lady and a gentleman had just had tickets for London."

Mary put little Eric on the floor.

"Roll about, darling!" she said gently. Before she could say anything in comment on this strange news there was a knock at the door.

It was a telegram for herself. "From Lovelace," she whispered, after reading it and breathing deeply. "He says he mayn't be home to-night."

Ivy turned to the window. She was afraid the triumph in her eyes might betray her.

"It's horrid that I should come and frighten you like this," she murmured, "but I thought I ought. They both seemed so excited. It was their being so fond of each other in the past that made me suspicious."

"Were they?" stammered poor Mary.

"Well, rather, if Helena's to be believed. She used to write him love-letters by the dozen."

"He never told me about it. But, Ivy, I can't think—You don't think there is anything in it? We love each other so dearly. Why when he went off this morning, he—but I can't talk about it. He was fonder than ever."

Ivy coughed drily and smiled.

ington the next stop!" And then the whistle of departure was heard.

They were moving off, when a gentleman in a frock-coat and tall-hat, with a white flower in his coat, and a small bag in his hand, came hurrying to the train from another platform.

"Oh!" gasped Mary when she saw him. She turned her face away. But she felt that he would choose just her compartment, and he did so. There was a brief wrangle with a servant of the company, and then the door was banged upon the intruder, and Mary was recognised.

"Why, Mrs. Lorton! This is lucky!" cried the gentleman festively.

Mary made a great effort to be ordinary.

"Good-morning, Mr. Lander!" she whispered, forcing a smile.

He was a Huddlecombe man, a friend of Lovelace's, and an actor.

"Oh, I say," he protested, "won't you shake hands? Do you know about it? Has Lovelace split to you, Mrs. Lorton?"

He smiled profusely.

"I don't understand," said Mary. "But, of course, I will shake hands with you, Mr. Lander. I—You look so hot. I didn't want to trouble you."

"Trouble!" he cried. "But you can't know, or you'd be wishing me luck. I have made a mess of it. I was due in town hours ago, but the confounded train had an accident. I've sent your husband four telegrams in the last three hours!"

"Indeed!" said Mary. "To Huddlecombe?"

"Huddlecombe, Mrs. Lorton? Not much!"—with a more expansive smile still. "Lovelace can keep a secret, then! Don't you know he's in town?"

"Yes," said Mary.

"Of course you do! Well, I'll make a clean breast of it. There's a certain dear girl who loves me well enough to run away from her dragon of an aunt and marry me. Her aunt loathes me, just because I'm an actor and not a bad one either, as you know! Lovelace is backing me, bless him! And in two hours we'll be at the registrar's and there'll be no Helena Greene left in the world."

"You are going to marry Helena, Mr. Lander?" Mary said slowly.

"Yes, if Heaven and the Great Western Railway Company will permit, Mrs. Lorton," he replied. "Don't I look like a bridegroom—just a little?"

It was all over with Mary then. She let her weakness do what it pleased with her. She heard Bob Lander's alarmed cry of, "Why, what's the matter?" and then for a spell there was oblivion. Only a short spell, however.

They drove from Paddington together as fast as a hansom could be made to go, and soon that dear old hotel was before them.

And then Lovelace himself came to them in the hall, with just the honest, puzzled look on his face Mary knew would be there.

"I'll tell you all about it afterwards, dearest," she said. "It's quite an accident."

He had to be content with that, and was. All the dissatisfaction of which he was just then capable was for the bungling bridegroom.

"She's almost ready to give you up, you scoundrel!" he said smiling sternly on Bob. And Bob replied that he couldn't wonder, but that it would take her all her time.

Then Helena was brought forward, and they all drove away to the registrar's. Lovelace had managed things magnificently. There was no further hitch. Only the breakfast was sacrificed, for the train to St. Leonards, where the honeymoon was arranged, could not be asked to wait. And, besides, Helena had already breakfasted and lunched, thanks to her dear Bob's stupidity.

At last Mary was alone with Lovelace. They had waved their hands to the wedded pair as long as it seemed advisable, and now they were alone.

## ROYALTY HIRE SYSTEM

CORONATION PAID FOR BY INSTALLMENTS.

Over Thirty Magnificent Pianos Hired by the Late Queen Victoria.

The statement that Queen Victoria got her pianos on the hire system reads curiously to many people, who imagine that when Royalty require a thing they simply order and pay for it, irrespective of cost. During the latter years of her reign, however, it is a fact that Queen Victoria decided to have her pianos on the hire system, and after her death over thirty of these instruments were removed from the different Royal residences by Messrs. Erard, who had supplied them, says London Answers.

Most of them are magnificent upright grands, superbly decorated, and are much sought after by all sorts of people—especially Americans, who would pay huge prices to secure such a relic of Royalty. Only purchasers who are likely to appreciate such pianos properly are allowed to have them, and innumerable applications from undesirable persons have been refused.

His Majesty the King, when Prince make use of the hire system. Part of Wales, was often very glad to cularly was this so with regard to horses, when there were many guests to be entertained at Marlborough House or Sandringham. Plenty of Royal carriages there always were, but as many of them were only used once or twice a year, to keep a stud of horses sufficiently large to draw them would have entailed an enormous needless expense. When occasion arose, therefore, horses were "jobbed" or hired to fill the gap. When the Prince entertained large numbers of people at once—such as deputations and delegates—who needed refreshing and feeding, the china and glass were invariably hired—if, indeed, as was often the case, the whole thing was not put in the hands of caterers.

#### UNLUCKY CROWN OF SERBIA.

King Peter of Serbia is having an unpleasant experience of the "hire-purchase" system at the present time, as his crown is being paid for by instalments. This is not the bronze crown which is being made from a cannon kept as a relic of his grandfather, but is the jewelled structure necessary for State occasions. It is to cost \$62,500, but money is scarce in Serbia, so the Paris firm who are making it agreed to accept payment by instalments. Two instalments of \$6,250 each had been paid before the King discovered that the officials entrusted with the payments were endeavoring to "square" the manufacturers to put in bogus jewels, and divide the illicit profits between them. The payment of future instalments on the Royal crown is to be made by King Peter himself.

#### A MAGNIFICENT PAUPER.

The King of Spain is an example of a poor-wealthy monarch who is obliged to resort to the hire system. Gold plate, jewels, trophies, and all sorts of costly ornaments he has in plenty, but they are the property of the Crown, and useless except to look at. He has a decent income—on paper—but it is rarely paid, and consequently he has to hire right and left when he wants to "make anything of a splash."

For his forthcoming European tour, carriages, uniforms—practically everything—has to be hired; and the reason that he is not including England in his travels is on the ground of expense. His new castle which is being built at Guadaluja, in the province of that name, near Madrid, is being paid for on the rent-purchase, or "every-man-his-own-land-lord" principle.

His neighbor, the King of Portugal, either from choice or necessity,



they start with a conclusion and work backward to discover the fundamental principles ruling it, says the London Daily Mail.

To inventors who have ideas, but are without means or ability to carry them out, Mr. Braun of Pentonville road, King's Cross, comes like an angel in disguise. He is an inventor's modeller, and constructs from mere skeletons of ideas complete models of almost everything imaginable. Last year 2,300 inventions were brought to him, and out of this number he made models of 1,400, varying from a patent shirt button in two pieces, which can be fastened to a garment without being sewn on, to a gun for firing the higher explosives, such as dynamite. This latter invention, it may be remarked, was refused by our Government, and is now about to be accepted by the Russians.

A very curious fact about inventors is that they usually invent out of their trade or profession. It is rare that a man connected with the railway invents anything to do with trains, or a military man anything connected with the art of warfare. Mr. Braun finds that clergymen are the most inventive of mankind, and their inventions are usually articles of domestic value. Tailors and bootmakers rarely invent anything. Of nations the English are the most inventive, while the Americans possess the greatest imitative faculty, and that of adapting their inventions to commercial purposes. Germans are also prolific inventors, their inventions usually being of

#### A SCIENTIFIC CHARACTER.

The inventions that come beneath the notice of Mr. Braun are of a heterogeneous nature, being simple and complex, useful and foolish. These inventions emanate from men and women of all classes and professions in life and stool combined, whereby the milk is partially sterilized by means of a charcoal filter as it runs into the pail.

A device for preventing seasickness by destroying the oscillation of a boat has also come into Mr. Braun's hands. The feature of this is a spring to which a chair can be attached by iron rods, and thereby remain horizontal when the deck is a slant. This invention is soon to be tried on the P. & O. liners.

Another invention, which was not quite perfect, but had great possibilities, was an autocar to traverse the ocean bed. The motive power was to be compressed air, and the car was to sink by means of a huge worm, through which the water was forced up a shaft in the car. The car was not destined for warfare, but for treasure seeking of scientific research. Its great feature was that it would rise to the surface of the water upon any derangement of the machinery.

One of the wildest inventions ever thought out was that of a clergyman. This gentleman had conceived the idea of traversing the Sahara Desert with a tricycle, and his plan was for the cyclist to lay his track as he travelled. For this purpose two flexible boards were attached to his tricycle, so that as he rode over one the other worked round over his head and planked itself on the sand in front of him when necessary. A little petrol engine was to drive the contrivance, and the petrol for its consumption was to be carried in the hind wheel, which was to be made in the style of the front wheel of a steam roller.

#### CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS.

Some of the Japanese tradesmen in the smaller towns of Nippon have a curious way of advertising their business. On their right forearms they tattoo figures—the shoemaker a shoe, the wood-cutter an axe, the butcher a cleaver. Underneath these emblems are such inscriptions as, "I do my work modestly and cheaply," or "I am as good at my trade as most of my fellows." When they are looking for work they bare their arms and walk about the streets.

letters by the dozen."

"He never told me about it. But, Ivy, I can't think—You don't think there is anything in it? We love each other so dearly. Why when he went off this morning, he—but I can't talk about it. He was fonder than ever."

Ivy coughed drily and smiled. "Perhaps it was what men call a blind, Mary," she suggested. "They do make such fools of us women, you know."

Mary drew herself up. "I trust Lovelace," she said proudly, and challenging her friend with her honest eyes.

"All right," said Ivy. "I won't bother you about it any more, then. But isn't the Westminster Palace a hotel lawyers often stay at in town?" "Yes, I believe so. He stays there sometimes," replied Mary hesitatingly.

"Well, then, doesn't it strike you as strange that Helena Greene is going there, too? Oh, yes, she is, Mary. I called at her aunt's before coming here, and that sly, gipsy-faced servant of theirs is in the secret. I got it out of her."

Still Mary restrained herself. She was pale and miserable, but she would not give way before Ivy. Only when she was alone with little Eric did she break down.

She sobbed and sobbed. At length she stood in her husband's private room, with its writing table and its tiers of drawers before her.

A day ago she would not have dreamed of even wanting to know what was in these drawers. Now an overmastering desire to satisfy herself possessed her.

But the drawers were all locked, and Lovelace carried his keys with him.

What of that? Were there not hammer and chisel on the premises? She yielded to the temptation. First one drawer, then the next, and so on, until among the pile of business and other memoranda she came upon a packet of letters, tied with red tape inscribed, "Burn these unread."

One glance into them seemed to freeze the blood in her heart.

"The words 'Dearest Lovelace,' and 'Your loving Helena,' were more than enough for her.

She slung them back, locked the door of the room, and pocketed the key.

Half an hour later she was dressed for her journey to town.

Another hour, and she was sitting wild-eyed in the train.

#### II.

She had loved him so blindly! Now, with her hand to her forehead as she leaned towards the window, she believed she saw why Lovelace had paid her those attentions which had led her—oh, how willingly on her part!—to the altar as his bride!

It was her ten thousand pounds that he had loved, not herself!

How simple she had been!

He had the control of her money, and, of course, it was gone. A lawyer could work a crime like that so easily. Of course it was gone!

The train sped on, and poor Mary's misery intensified. With her fate unrolling itself before her mind's eye, she didn't seem to care now about that programme of vengeance, or whatever it was, which was taking her to London and the Westminster Palace Hotel.

It was an hour's run without a stop from Greenstock Junction, and every minute of that hour increased Mary's despair.

What should she do? What could she do? And what good to do anything?

She would still go on to London. Not to that hotel, but to Agatha Masfen, a schoolfriend like Ivy, who was painting pictures and becoming quite famous. Agatha would help her, perhaps.

The train pulled up at Reading.

Five minutes passed, and no one had troubled her solitude. Again the porters passed up and down, crying, "London train!" or "Padd-

Leonards, where the honeymoon was arranged, could not be asked to wait. And, besides, Helena had already breakfasted and lunched, thanks to her dear Bob's stupidity.

At last Mary was alone with Lovelace. They had waved their hands to the wedded pair as long as it seemed advisable, and now they were alone.

"Well, little Slyboots, how did you get into the secret?" said Lovelace, slipping his hand into his wife's arm. His laugh was delightful.

But Mary didn't laugh. She pressed his hand to her side instead.

"Take me somewhere, dearest, where I can tell you by ourselves," she whispered. "Oh, Lovelace, I am so ashamed of myself!"

"Really!" said he, still laughing. "Come, we'll find a waiting-room!"

And there, in a Victoria waiting-room, Mary made her confession. It was a confession of suffering, as well as of doubts and outrage—those broken drawers!

He was very grave about it; couldn't speak, indeed, for gravity, until she was quite through with her bitter story and its beautiful ending.

"You will forgive me, dearest?" she begged finally, with her hand on his arm.

"Forgive!" he exclaimed, and he clasped her to him as if a public waiting-room were just the same as the home nursery. It is true they had the place to themselves.

"Sweetheart," he continued, "I'm glad you've found the letters. We'll put them in the fire together tonight. It was foolish to keep them. They belong to the tomboy time of life. I was thinking to myself only just now what a much better bargain I had than old Bob. But there's someone I'll not forgive in a hurry, and that's Miss Ivy. Well, we'll go home now. I sent you that wire after getting the first of Master Bob's four. I didn't know what might be going to happen."

He laughed again.

"Come along, darling," he said. "You're my heart's queen for life. Just bear that in mind."

"And you, Lovelace, are my king again."

She couldn't help saying it. If it sounded ridiculous, he didn't seem to see it.

Hand in hand for a moment or two, like lovers, they moved to go.

But they soon felt more merciful to poor Ivy, and, at her husband's instigation, Mary sent her a telegram before they left London.

"Have just been with Lovelace to Helena's wedding. Home five o'clock. Come and have some tea with us."

Ivy got her punishment and her tea at the same time.—London Answers.

#### SAW BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

Belgian Woman Remembers Scenes on Battlefield.

Madame Dupuis, residing at a little village in the neighborhood of Brussels, appears to be the last known surviving witness of the battle of Waterloo.

She is a hundred and four years old; fifteen, eighty-nine years ago. She is still very active and intelligent. Madame Dupuis is by no means weary of life. "I cannot think of leaving my boys alone in the world," she has been heard to say. Her boys are jolly bachelors, aged respectively eighty and seventy-eight.

Madame Dupuis still has many hideous memories of the field after the battle—when bands of prowlers went about among the forty-six thousand killed and wounded, searching for money and other valuables, stripping the living as well as the dead of their clothes, and murdering those who had sufficient energy to resist.

The poor, deluded bride thinks she is marrying the best man at the wedding.

With the exception of yourself, everybody is more or less deceitful.

No man is a nonentity unless he is a prominent woman's husband.

reason that he is not including England in his travels is on the ground of expense. His new castle which is being built at Guadalajara, in the province of that name, near Madrid, is being paid for on the rent-purchase, or "every-man-his-own-landlord" principle.

His neighbor, the King of Portugal, either from choice or necessity, also patronises the hire system. To celebrate the visit of King Edward to Portugal, King Carlos presented his consort Queen Amelia with a magnificent rope of pearls, each of which was separated by a diamond. A Dutch firm got the order, and accepted payment on the hire-purchase system. It is satisfactory to know that the instalments are being paid regularly.

#### THE KING OF SWEDEN

is an ardent devotee of the hire system. Very big reunions and elaborate functions are rare in the Swedish Court, so that when anything out of the way does happen, hiring has to be largely resorted to. A few years ago there was a great party including Queen Alexandra (then Princess of Wales), the King and Queen of Denmark, those of Norway, the Czar and Czarina of Russia, the King and Prince George of Greece and German grand dukes and princes without number. The reunion was held at Fredensberg Castle, and it was difficult to know what belonged to the place and what did not. Furniture was hired—some all the way from England—beds were hired, plate linen, even, and silver all came from outside sources, and entertainers were fetched all the way from London to amuse the guests. Her Majesty of Sweden hit upon a happy idea to avoid horse-hire for his enormous number of guests and their retainers. As head of the Army, he commanded some of the cavalry horses for the purpose.

#### GREATEST HIRE ON EARTH.

There is no evidence to show that the German Emperor himself ever indulged in the luxury of the hire system; but the innumerable little heads of the kingdoms and duchies which make up his Empire do. It is well-known fact that at the Coronation of the Czar of Russia the display of jewels was the greatest ever seen at one single ceremony in the world, and the bulk of these was worn by German duchesses and princesses, who were present in huge numbers, German and Russian relations being very cordial at the time.

Here were ladies wearing jewels to the amount of fifty times their husbands' yearly income! Where did they get them? The answer came from the Continental jewellers and diamond merchants, whose stocks, for the time being, were sadly ravaged and diminished. The jewels were all hired. Not one stone in five hundred that glittered and flashed in the palace on the Nova belonged to the woman who wore it, and many a beauty's crowned head was aching with the thought of how her temporary magnificence was to be paid for.

The King of Italy is not a keen hirer. He certainly ordered a magnificent steam-yacht—the "Pia"—from a British firm on the hire system; but after using it for a short season, and paying two instalments, he returned it, and rumor says it was sold to Mr. Rockefeller. Its exact whereabouts is a mystery, but it has disappeared from European waters.

#### REMARKABLE TREE.

There is at the present time in the gardens of Mr. W. R. Armstrong, at Benwell, England, a remarkable tree. It is a Niphetos tea rose, and was planted under glass eighteen years ago from a 5in. pot into a prepared border. At present it covers an area of 1,300 square feet. The blossoms are well formed and white, with petals beautifully tipped with pink. Last year, in spite of the lack of sun, 16,000 blossoms were gathered from this rose. This year more than 4,800 have already been gathered, and it is thought the number will be about 18,000.

## THE KING'S PIPE.

The king, who smokes cigars, has never so much as seen his pipe. In that respect I have an advantage over my sovereign. I saw it yesterday, and spent quite a long time in the bowl, says a writer in The London Times.

Time was when all tobacco captured from smugglers was smoked in the king's pipe. But now the loose kinds go to our criminal lunatics, and—if there be overmuch for their needs—to British soldiers on foreign service; while the cigars are turned into revenue at an annual auction. The royal pouch, however, is kept well filled from another source. All tobacco sweepings from the bonded warehouses are smoked in the king's pipe, with dead rats added as a flavoring.

But I am beginning my story at the end. High authority armed me with authority to see the pipe, and the courteous custom officials who received me at Victoria Docks enlarged this privilege. By way of preliminary experience he took me over a tobacco warehouse—one of an extensive series of buildings which, however unbecomingly to unimaginative eyes, possess the mysterious charms of a magician's palace. The mint is a poor sort of Palace of Wealth compared to these warehouses. Stuff goes in there worth twopence, or threepence, or fourpence a pound, and hey, presto! before leaving its value has advanced by more than three shillings a pound. Smart men, wearing peak caps and brass buttons (with, of course, the auxiliaries proper to a civilized toilet) effect this transformation. They say soothingly to the owner of the cheap stuff, "It is really quite worth 13 times as much as you think, so you just hand us the odd three and threepence per pound and you may have your property." He, like a good fellow, acquiesces in this arrangement, and goes off with his dirty-looking dried leaves which have mysteriously become worth so very much more than the innocent persons who grew them thought they were worth. Having got them safely home, he cuts them up, and (after, perhaps, doing other things) puts the cut-up stuff into pretty boxes or packets and sells it to the good-natured man in the street for fourpence halfpenny or fivepence an ounce. The man in the street, knowing that the stuff he has bought is not nice to eat, spends a lot of time in slowly destroying it by fire. When he has burnt one ounce he goes and buys another, and burns that also.

Meanwhile, of course, the men with brass buttons accumulate millions of golden sovereigns, which they send to the chancellor of the exchequer, who buys ironclads and soldiers and other things with the money.

### A BONDED WAREHOUSE.

One funny thing about these tobacco warehouses is the notice outside on the wall, "Smoking strictly prohibited."

First there is the outer door, and this has two padlocks on it, and one is a king's padlock, which is very difficult to open if you haven't the key. Inside there are two doors, and they are both made of iron. The interior of a tobacco warehouse is perhaps best described as a warehouse containing tobacco—only you wouldn't know it was tobacco. You cannot even smell that it is tobacco; the prevalent aroma is that of the packing material covering the bales. The bales, of which there are

level with a strange white soil, which, caked on the surface by the action of rain, is crisp under foot. Weeds grow strongly on the undulations of oldest date.

### NEWLY DISCOVERED SERUM.

May be of Use in Treatment of Pulmonary Diseases.

Dr. Raymond Petit, of the Pasteur Institute at Paris, believes that he has discovered a powerful counter-agent for all infectious diseases of the peritoneum, the pleura, etc. Three years ago he discovered that ordinary heated horse serum, applied locally, acted as a sort of magnet in attracting to the diseased part the white corpuscles of the blood. A long series of experiments made on various animals inoculated with disease germs convinced him that heated horse serum had remarkable efficacy, when thus applied, in increasing in the affected part the number of white blood-corpuscles, the result being the complete disappearance of the disease microbes. It is believed that the serum will be especially valuable in preventing infection after surgical operations for appendicitis, peritonitis, and such diseases.

## MATERIAL OF LIFE BELTS

CORK SAID TO BE THE SAFEST TO USE.

Some Substances Are of the Most Dangerous and Useless Character.

Apparently the terrible disaster to the General Slocum has led to a general overhauling of life preservers all over the country, says the Brooklyn Eagle. Every factory in America is flooded with old preservers that have been sent in for repairs, and the condition of thousands of these makes one wonder if there was a vessel in America possessed of serviceable equipment. Apparently also a good many vessels were supplied with preservers so far gone as to be beyond hope of repair.

The very day after the accident orders began pouring into every manufacturing establishment in the country. Shipments were made in carload lots in many cases, until the accumulated stock was disposed of, and the makers are now running overtime trying to supply the unprecedented demand. As a direct result of the Slocum disaster, the American output of life preservers for the present year will probably be three times as great as it has ever been before, showing that a large proportion of the life-saving apparatus on American vessels was worthless.

### DEPENDS ON MATERIAL.

It depends upon the material used, the methods of manufacture and the care taken after they have been placed in service, whether the so-called life preservers are such in fact, or whether they are death warrants. Dead men tell no tales, and for this reason no one will ever know how many have trusted themselves to the life belt, only to find that instead of buoying them up to safety and the chance of rescue, it was dragging them down to a watery grave. A drowning man clutching at a straw has long been a figure of speech descriptive of utter despair. Better clutch vainly at a straw than be dragged to the bottom of the sea by an incubus of rotten reeds and canvas.

Three entirely different materials have been authorized by the United States Government officials for the manufacture of life preservers, kapok, tulle and cork. Of these cork is the oldest, the most common and incomparably the best; and kapok is the most recent and the worst. "The kapok life preservers," says

## HOW OLD IS THE EARTH

A VERY OLD MUMMY IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Darwin Says That Over 300,000,000 Years have Elapsed Since the Earth has been a Planet

The time has admittedly gone by for attempting to "reconcile the facts of Nature"—to use a recognised phrase—with the chronology of the Bible, which makes the age of the world rather less than 6,000 years.

Indeed, in the Egyptian Rooms at the British Museum, the visitor can see for himself objects which go back to an authenticated period long antecedent to 4,000 years B.C., and great is the wonder produced on the minds who first make their acquaintance. In that same department, among the mummies, there is what is in many respects the most striking of the exhibits in the department—the body of a man who belongs to the Stone Age. It lies in an accurate representation of the peculiarly shaped grave in which it was found, and it has been in consequence somewhat irreverently nicknamed by the habitués of the Museum "the man in the pie-dish."

### A RELIC OF 50,000 B. C.

The particular interest in that corpse—which men, women, and even children look upon without the least thought or suggestion of the fear or horror usually inseparable from death—is that it is unquestionably the oldest exhibit in the Museum; and scientists have been rather struck by the fact that the authorities of the great institution have not, so to say, taken the bull by the horns, and boldly labelled that exhibit as dating from 50,000 B. C. Thus, with one single stroke of the pen, Bishop Usher's Biblical chronology is multiplied by about nine, and it may be that an even higher number would be required to satisfy the requirements of the age of that particular specimen.

How long has the earth been a planet capable of supporting not only human but all forms of life?

In an address Lord Kelvin once delivered on the subject, he gathered together the opinions of various scientific men, which cannot but be of interest to every thinking being. Darwin, in his "Origin of Species," stated that "In all probability a far longer period than 300,000,000 years has elapsed;" while later on, in the same book, he wrote: "He who can read Sir Charles Lyell's grand work on the 'Principles of Geology,' which the future historian will recognise as having produced a revolution in natural science, yet does not admit how incomprehensibly vast have been the past periods of time, may at once close this volume."

### WHEN THE SUN DIES.

Lord Kelvin himself—then Professor William Thomson—over forty years ago, made an attempt to calculate the length of time during which the sun has been burning at its present rate, and in that connection he wrote: "It seems, on the whole, most probable that the sun has not illuminated the earth for 100,000,000 years, and almost certain that he has not done so for 500,000,000 years. As for the future, we may say with equal certainty that the inhabitants of the earth cannot continue to enjoy the light and heat essential to their life for many million years longer, unless new sources, now unknown to us, are prepared in the great storehouse of creation."

It is a remarkable evidence of the acute perception of Lord Kelvin's mind, as of the rare prevision of his intellect, that the last words—"unless new sources, now unknown to us, are prepared in the great storehouse of creation"—should have been added to that remarkable sentence.

As an example of the very extraordinary range of time given to the age of the earth, consider the follow-

very wide limits in such an estimate as I have attempted to make; but I think we may, with much probability say that the consolidation cannot have taken place less than twenty million years ago, or we should now have more underground heat than we actually have; nor more than 400 million years ago, or we should now have less underground heat than we actually have."—London Answers.

### PERSONAL POINTERS.

Notes of Interest About Some Prominent People.

Whenever the opportunity permits, the Czar likes to indulge in a few hours' sea-fishing, a sport of which he has been exceedingly fond since he was a boy.

The Emperor of Austria has an extraordinary gift for languages, and not only can he speak fluently those used in every part of his realm, but he has a perfect command of French and English.

Dr. Clifford, the famous Nonconformist minister of England, worked as a lad in a lace factory. The pulpit always had attractions for him, however, and he preached his first sermon when he was fifteen. Although a self-educated man, the doctor is a profound scholar.

A remarkable old man has been discovered in Folkestone, England. His name is George Keel, and he was born at Manton, near Marlborough, Wiltshire, in 1800, and is still hale, hearty, and comparatively strong. He reads without the aid of glasses, and, still more remarkable, goes to work because he loves it. He is a gardener.

Few people are aware that the King is a devotee of the camera, and that he seldom goes abroad without taking it and making a number of exposures. His Majesty's camera is such a tiny affair that few people have ever noticed it. It is almost too small for practical purposes, but the pictures taken by it are always carefully enlarged to a uniform size, and are then nearly as good as if taken direct by a big camera.

Tito Mattei, perhaps best known as the composer of some charming songs, is pianist to the King of Italy. At the age of eleven he won the rank of Professor of the Santa Cecilia Academy in Rome, and the membership of many philharmonic societies. But he was only five when he gave his first concert at Naples, and followed it up by a tour of the Italian cities, so he may be reckoned among the infant prodigies who have not belied their early promise. This remarkable precocity he developed to the full by years of hard work, and his success has been well merited.

Until a year or two ago the Emperor of Japan was an enthusiastic wrestler. He threw out challenge after challenge to the members of the Court and his council and advisers, and defeated fairly and completely every one who tried conclusions with him until he met Count Tetsu, who proved one too many for him. Since the encounter, although he encourages the sport in every possible way, he has kept out of the arena. "Count Tetsu is now champion," he would say. "I have failed to throw him. Someone else must try."

### WHIRLED TO THE CLOUDS.

Occupants of Balloon Have An Awful Experience.

Surprised by the sudden change in the weather, the passengers in the captive balloon Printanier, which makes numerous ascents daily at the Porte Maillot entrance to the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, had a terrifying experience recently.

Shortly before half-past three, the balloon, containing nine passengers, two of whom were women, under the charge of Capt. Leon Lair, was struck by a violent squall when it had returned to within about 90 feet of the ground. The cable snapped, and the balloon bounded into the air



interior of a tobacco warehouse is perhaps best described as a warehouse containing tobacco—only you wouldn't know it was tobacco. You cannot even smell that it is tobacco; the prevalent aroma is that of the packing material covering the bales. The bales, of which there are vast harridenes, are smaller than the cases, and the cases are smaller than the tierces, which are not small at all. A tierce is sometimes called a hoghead, and it is a great fat barrel containing half a ton of tobacco. There were hundreds of tierces in the warehouse I visited.

In one part of the warehouse men were weighing bales very exactly. In another part other men stood anxiously around a tierce from which they had stripped the wood covering. With an iron bar they were lifting great sections of the matted brownness, and pulling out little central bits to sniff at. I was obligingly offered a sample for my opinion, and I said it seemed all right. Then they told me the point under consideration was whether they should abandon only a part of the whole. When tobacco is found to be musty or otherwise injured the owner, instead of meeting the Annual suggestions of the men in brass buttons, makes them a present of it. Then if they decide that it is good enough for criminal lunatics they put it with the sweepings and send it to the king's pipe.

#### INSIDE THE PIPE.

We left the warehouse and sauntered down to the railway. "There, it is," said my courteous guide, pointing to a little red brick building, with no windows, a corrugated iron roof, and a heavy chimney stack—an isolated structure as forbidding as an east end mortuary. "There's what?" I asked. "The king's pipe," my companion explained.

Knocking at heavy wooden doors, we gained admission to a yard, open to the sky and enclosed by high walls. To the right was a chamber suggestive of a cowhouse, but with hillocks of tobacco leaves and rubbish at one end and two furnaces, with the iron doors bolted so that you could peer in upon the smouldering fires within. The iron ceiling was encrusted with soot, and a little bright blue smoke was lazily passing out through a skylight. The disorderly heaps of fuel included "heads" of American tobacco (with the stems tied together), Turkish leaves strung on a string, fragments of packing cases and general litter.

From the yard (where boxes of chrysanthemums, stocks and sunflowers were growing on the roof of a shed) I spied blue smoke also, arising from the chimney stack. Above the furnaces, they told me, was a boiler, wherein hot water was conveyed through a small pipe to a neighboring warehouse, in which merchants were permitted to dry their tobacco. Thus the heat from the furnaces (which are kept going all day and every day) was put to some use.

The premises were occupied by a little brown dog and two men, who cook their meals in the little hut, and "only smoke a pipe now and then."

"Dead rats," one of them mentioned, "often come in the sweepings—there were 200 in a fortnight—and we don't mind that. Nor does a dead cat matter now and again—it's a lot better than leaving them lying about. But the other day they brought me a dog, almost as large as a sheep, that had been cut in two by the railway. The idea! I told them to take it away and bury it."

Time was when the ashes from the pipe were sold to a man who utilized them as an agricultural fertilizer. But he found that the cost of carriage and handling swallowed up his profit; so now the ashes are thrown out upon the waste land surrounding the pipe. They are raising the

have been authorized by the United States Government officials for the manufacture of life preservers, kapok, tulle and cork. Of these cork is the oldest, the most common and incomparably the best; and kapok is the most recent and the worst. "The kapok life preservers," says an authority, "should be consigned to the bottomless pit where they belong." The use of this material was authorized by the United States authorities only about a year ago, but already it has been placed on hundreds of vessels. It is made of the fibres of the kapok—a species of silk cotton tree, botanically related to the ordinary cotton plants. It grows in the East and West Indies, the Philippines and many other tropical countries. From Ceylon it is exported in large quantities, and most of the kapok life preservers now on the market are made from the Ceylonese fiber. The production of the fibre is one of the infant industries of the Philippines which the Government is anxious to encourage and stimulate. It is useful in the manufacture of Mattresses, cushions and for similar purposes, as well as in its latest application to the making of life preservers. In appearance the fibres closely resemble raw cotton, excepting for their shiny, glistening character and their comparative lack of flexibility. They are almost impermeable to water and possess very great buoyancy. Apparently these properties alone were considered by the authorities when they authorized the use of this material.

#### FUEL FOR THE FLAMES.

"However, it is as inflammable as gun cotton, and life preservers made of it would spread a fire on ship-board almost as quickly as a train of powder. It is incredible that the authorities were aware of this fact when they legalized its use. It was likely an oversight, and they owe it to themselves and to the public to acknowledge the blunder and see that the sale is stopped. Already some scores, or perhaps hundreds of vessels on the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Gulf coasts and on our inland lakes and rivers are equipped with these dangerous articles. If their continued use is permitted, the disaster to the General Slocum may find many parallels, and is very likely to be eclipsed in horror. The ordinary method of stowing the preservers just under the decks, where they can readily be seized in case of emergency, gives every facility for the spread of fire by their means when an inflammable material is used. A blaze starting in the forward part of a vessel would be carried back to the stern through a line of kapok life preservers almost with the rapidity of a flash of lightning by the breeze created by the vessel's motion.

#### INVITATION TO DESTRUCTION.

"A fire that might otherwise be easily checked could never be got under control should it once reach a place where large quantities of these misnamed preservers were stored. Cork will burn readily enough to render it objectionable, could any other material of equal buoyancy be obtained of less combustible qualities; but there can be no possible excuse for substituting a material a hundred times more inflammable. A spark touching it flares up into an uncontrollable blaze, almost in an instant. A fire at sea is the most awful and the most dreaded of the ocean's perils. If these preservers are used the danger will be multiplied ten-fold. Let the kapok life preserver therefore be consigned to the limbo of departed nuisances and official mistakes before some great calamity, resulting in unnecessary loss of life and destruction of property, awakens the public to a realization of the fact that official safeguards are sometimes but menaces in disguise.

intellect, that the last words—"unless new sources, now unknown to us, are prepared in the great storehouse of creation"—should have been added to that remarkable sentence.

As an example of the very extraordinary range of time given to the age of the earth, consider the following statement from Professor Juke's "Students' Manual of Geology." He wrote: "Mr. Darwin estimates the time required for the denudation of the rocks of the Weald of Kent; or the erosion of space between the ranges of chalk-hills, known as the North and South Downs, at three hundred million of years. It may be possible, perhaps, that the estimate is a hundred times too great, and that the real time elapsed did not exceed three million years; but on the other hand, it is just as likely that the time which actually elapsed since the first commencement of the erosion, till it was nearly as complete as it now is, was really a hundred times greater than his estimate, or thirty thousand millions of years.

#### 86,000,000 YEARS OF LIFE.

Professor Phillips, in a lecture to the University of Cambridge, considered the rate of erosion between the ranges of the North and South Down to be rather one inch a year, than Darwin's estimate of one inch in a hundred years, so that on mere geological grounds he reduced the times to about a hundredth. Calculating however, the actual thickness of all the known geological strata of the earth, he came to the conclusion that life on the earth's surface may probably date back to between 38 and 86 million years.

Within the last ten years, Professor Sollas, of Oxford, working on new principles applied to the stratified rocks, reduced this time very considerably, for he wrote: "So far as I can at present see, the lapse of time since the beginning of the Cambrian system is probably less than 17,000,000 years, even when computed on an assumption of uniformity, which to me seems contradicted by the most salient facts of geology."

#### STARTLING FIGURES.

What are the data, it will naturally be asked, on which calculations of this magnitude are made? Among the most important are the consideration of the underground heat which is constantly being conducted out of the earth—in other words, the cooling of the earth, the speed at which the earth rotates on its axis, as well as physical properties of rocks at high temperatures.

The loss of heat by conduction was Lord Kelvin's first argument for limiting the age of the earth. He found that if the earth had been losing heat in the past "with any approach to uniformity for 20,000 million years, the amount of heat lost out of the earth would have been about as much as would heat, by 100 deg. C., a quantity of ordinary surface rock of 100 times the earth's bulk. This would be more than enough to melt a mass of surface rock equal in bulk to the whole earth. No hypothesis as to chemical action, internal fluidity, effects of pressure at great depth or possible character of substances in the interior of the earth, possessing the smallest vestige of probability, can justify the supposition that the earth's upper crust has remained nearly as it is, while from the whole or from any part, of the earth so great a quantity of heat has been lost."

#### EARTH ONCE RED-HOT.

By considering the cooling of the earth, and by tracing backwards the process of cooling, Lord Kelvin came to "a definite estimate of the greatest and least number of million years which can possibly have passed since the surface of the earth was everywhere red-hot." This estimate he expressed in the following words:

"We are very ignorant as to the effects of high temperatures in altering the conductivities and specific heats and melting temperatures of rocks, and as to their latent heat of fusion. We must, therefore, allow

Shortly before half-past three, the balloon, containing nine passengers, two of whom were women, under the charge of Capt. Leon Lair, was struck by a violent squall when it had returned to within about 90 feet of the ground. The cable snapped, and the balloon bounded into the air to a height of about 9,000 feet, and disappeared in the clouds. One man jumped from the car in time, and luckily came to earth unhurt.

Soon afterwards the balloon was observed travelling at a headlong pace towards the east. Then it began to descend rapidly, and it was seen that the envelope was deflating and crumpling up at the bottom till it formed a kind of parachute.

When it was about 600 feet from the earth there was a tearing sound, and the silk cover flew into ribbons, which strewn themselves over many hundreds of yards.

The descent then became still more rapid, and it was seen that the occupants had left the car and climbed on to the remains of the envelope. Luckily the balloon fell in a fairly open part of the suburbs, about two miles from the starting place. The car dashed against a brick wall, bounded off and was crushed, while the envelope collapsed entirely.

Help was soon at hand, when it was discovered that apart from nervous shock, none of the occupants had suffered except for slight bruises. Capt. Lair attributes their marvelous escape to the fact that the envelope in deflating rested on the interior "balloonette," and formed an improvised parachute.

#### LATENT LIFE IN SEEDS.

#### Electrical Treatment Used to Detect Changes.

In considering whether there is life in dry seeds, we must note that the one sign of life is movement, for all living matter is a seat of chemical change. Horace Brown has succeeded in keeping dry seeds for 110 hours in hermetically closed vessels at the low temperature of minus 192 degrees, and thus completely arresting chemical change, yet the same seeds have afterwards germinated in quite a normal way. Hence arises a question as to a seed's life or death, which it is usual to meet by speaking of "latent life."

Scientists have recently shown us a way of escaping this dilemma, by employing electricity. Chemical tests were not delicate enough to detect the infinitesimal changes in seeds, but under electrical treatment the response has been immediate and precise, and can be expressed in fractions of a volt, so that the limit of life can be exactly found.

So tested, the seed of successive years, in which the percentage of good grows less and less, tells its own tale of waning life; so long as it returns electromotive answers chemical change is indicated, and this betokens life.

#### WHAT HE FEARED.

It is one of the oddities of human nature that people are always looking as far away as possible from the ground they stand upon, not only for their best chance for distinction, but for the dangers which they believe are most besetting.

A lion-tamer, although he would venture into the cages of the most ferocious beasts, apparently having no fear of them, had a dreadful fear of getting bronchitis.

One day, after he had entered with perfect composure a cage containing two half-starved bears and a panther, he shook his head gravely as he came out.

"Yes, sir," he said to a gentleman who stood near, "this will end badly for me some day."

"You are afraid these ferocious animals will devour you, then?"

"The animals? Pshaw! You don't think I'm afraid of them? Not at all. But those cages, sir, are such dreadful places for draughts."



## HEALTH OF GERMAN FOLK

DISPLAY AT WORLD'S FAIR AT ST. LOUIS.

Improved Sanitary Surroundings Have Decreased Mortality in 25 Years.

While the casual sightseer probably will not devote more than a cursory glance or two to the hygiene exhibition of the German empire at the World's Fair in St. Louis, yet the completeness of the display and the very intimate manner in which every one is directly interested in its teachings warrants spending a day or more in the sections of the liberal arts or educational buildings, where this comprehensive display is to be found.

The briefest cataloging imaginable could not fail to take cognizance of: The graphically illustrated statistical figure showing that owing to improved medical treatment and better sanitary surroundings the total mortality during the last quarter of a century has been materially decreased; that whereas 27 persons in 1000 persons died during 1877, only 19.7 died in 1901, that is to say, the average chances of one's living longer has been increased 27 per cent.

That death from preventable diseases has been markedly decreased. In 1901 only one person in a million died from smallpox and typhoid fever, whereas in 1877 respectively 6 and 16 times as many persons died. In 1877, 372 in a hundred thousand inhabitants died from consumption, and in 1901 only 205, a reduction of 46 per cent. in the total mortality.

That in 1877 the mortality from diphtheria per 100,000 inhabitants was 104, while in 1901 it was only 27, a reduction of 74 per cent.

That the danger from scarlet fever has been reduced by two-thirds.

That whereas a hundred years ago 14 of every 1000 inhabitants in the empire lived in cities, in these days 162 per thousand live in towns.

That chances of longevity are greater in small communities. Leaving out of the calculation the children under 15 years of age, of every thousand inhabitants in the small community, 553 reached the age of 60, while in the large towns only 405 reached this age and in the middle towns only 425.

That children have a 15 per cent. better chance of completing their first year than a quarter of a century ago.

That the German lung sanatoria for the treatment of consumptives at the public expense number 30, with an aggregate of 8000 beds. These are institutions situated in the mountains or in the woods, and under the management of medical specialists. Remedies are in general not applied. All efforts being directed toward strengthening the body of the tubercular patients by an abundant enjoyment of fresh air and by good nourishment, such arduous treatment having proved "very satisfactory."

That at least in some part of the German empire the employment of common-sense-constructed carts for the removal of ashes, garbage and street refuse is compulsory. These carts are zinc-lined and closed in. The emptying of domestic refuse from iron buckets, set out by the householders at night, into the carts is almost dustless, as the filling openings on the sides of the carts are provided with flaps, which are pressed forward by the tilting over of the buckets, automatically closing the apertures as soon as the buckets are removed. For the purpose of loading garbage, or street refuse, by means of shovels, two large openings in the cart body are used, these being provided with flaps, which are required to be kept shut when not actually in use. The bodies of these carts may be removed from the wheels so that they can be transported on cars or on barges to points of disposition.

of to-day, which in recent years has reappeared in Europe after a disappearance of three hundred years. So great was the recent devastation in India that immunization was sought by inoculating healthy individuals with dead cultures of plague bacilli prepared in great quantities by the government. Its efficacy is still doubtful.

### BULL AND LION FIGHT.

Variation of the Programme in a Spanish Arena.

A fight between a forest-bred lion and a bull is to be provided for the people of San Sebastian, Spain. The encounter is to take place in the new bull circus which accommodates 75,000 people, and extraordinary preparations are being made.

Herr Karl Hagenbeck, of Hamburg, is supplying the lion, which will be a magnificent specimen of his kind. To ensure a spectacle that will be gory enough for even the bull fighting Spaniard, the lion is to be specially trained.

He will be starved for a few days, after which a young bull will be driven into his cage. This will be repeated several times, a larger and stronger bull being chosen as victim on each occasion until the animals are considered to be fairly matched for a fight.

For the final contest, when it is expected the circus will be packed to its limits, a six-year-old bull, with magnificent horns, will be driven into a specially constructed iron cage, having an area of 400 square yards. Here bull and lion will settle accounts in full view of the audience.

## STOLE GLASS EYES ONLY

THERE ARE MANY SPECIALISTS IN THEIVING.

216 Communion Cups Have Been Stolen From One Church.

It is a remarkable thing, said a detective to a writer in London *Tit-Bits* recently, but I can assure you that many of the robberies which are taking place every day prove beyond a doubt that there are certain thieves who confine themselves to annexing one class of goods only. In some instances this is so pronounced and the specialty stolen so extraordinary, that I thoroughly believe the thief must have a mental nut loose somewhere.

To give you a case in point. A few months ago the establishment of a well-known firm of opticians was broken into. The place contained a magnificent stock of valuable lenses, microscopical instruments, gold chains, gold-rimmed "pebbles," etc., worth several thousand pounds. But did the robber take any of these things, though they were lying round ready to his hand? No! He simply secured about a hundred glass eyes and decamped. The same thing happened about two months later, when another shop of the same description was broken into.

When the fact of the burglary became known to the proprietor we received notice at head-quarters and I went down to look into the matter. We went over the stock and, after careful inspection, found that apparently nothing had been removed. I congratulated the proprietor on his good fortune, and was about to take my leave when he called to an assistant and asked where the case of artificial eyes was. It had vanished, or, rather, the contents had, and, putting two and two together, I came to the not unnatural conclusion that one burglar had been "operating."

### IN BOTH PLACES.

We never discovered the thief, but doubtless it was someone who had a mania for collecting glass eyes, and was even willing to risk his lib-

## THE WAR DRAMA IN JAPAN

THE CURTAIN NEVER FALLS ON THE SCENE.

Japan's Hero Spies—Trust of Three Centuries—Festival of the Dead.

Tokio swelters in heat while a never ending row of living pictures passes in review, writes a Tokio correspondent. There is a steady outpouring of men, men, men, great guns, horse munitions of war, Red Cross supply trains and nurses, moving silently, mostly under cover of night. Sometimes we see these things, but oftener hear of them from one whose father, husband or son has gone; only a chance remark uttered with a smile:

"Oh, yes, he has gone. I am glad. He must give his life."

Thus the great war drama crowds the stage and upon its victory, its tragedy, its deeds of daring, the curtain never falls.

Mingled with these living pictures of seething twentieth century life are visions of the past, legends on which the spirit of Japan is founded to-day.

The story books for children rehabilitate the fighting men of the empire with the same Samurai spirit that produced the heroes of feudal times. And there is not a schoolboy in Japan to-day too young to recognize a Kato Kiyomasa or a Hideyoshi, though disguised as an Oyama or a Togo.

When Iyeyasu captured the Osaka castle from Hideyori and Lady Yodo, he found there 300 ingots of gold having a value of a million yen in the currency of the present day. This gold he bequeathed to his second son, Yoshinas, the first of the Owari feudal chiefs, with the injunction that it should be kept for use in

### A NATIONAL EMERGENCY.

The present head of the Owari family, Marquis Girei, considering that the time had come to employ the money, recently repaired to the tomb of Yoshinas and solemnly informed the spirit of the dead that the gold was about to be employed for national purposes in accordance with the will of the family's illustrious ancestor, Iyeyasu. Thereafter the Marquis handed over to the treasury the gold that had been held in trust more than 300 years.

Already public thought invests the memory of the Japanese youths executed by the Russians in Manchuria with a halo like to that set upon the brows of the forty-seven Romies, who, fearless of death, destroyed their lord's slayer after years of preparation and anxious waiting. This crown of glory has never dimmed; incense burns constantly at their shrine willing hands keep fresh flowers on their graves, while their unquenchable spirit burns in the hearts of their countrymen, prompting well-nigh impossible deeds.

Down from the bleak Manchurian hills the story of the execution of Oki and Yokokawa is borne. Somewhere in Japan flowers are set and incense burned before an empty tomb and somewhere the parents or brothers or sisters of these two strong hearted and most unfortunate men cherish their memory with tears.

A French journalist saw them tried for their lives and saw them die. The trial took place in a rude chamber, a place with only four walls and a roof, and the three judges sat at desks scarcely worthy of the name.

### OKI AND YOKOKAWA

walked in with absolute composure. They showed no bravado, and no one from their demeanor could have inferred that death confronted them.

It was well understood that the trial could be only a mere formality—the sentence was prewritten. The accused men made no complaint. They frankly described themselves as two of four comrades who had set out from Pekin for the purpose of wrecking the Manchurian Railway

in the white wooden shrines. In Aoyama district there is a special shrine for spirits of the dead without homes, which is always attended by the faithful.

In another part of the city there is a shrine for those lost at sea or killed in battle by land or water. This was loaded this year with gifts of food and flowers. Thousands of tapers sent up incense, while lanterns swung in the soft night air, shedding light on the visiting throngs. To this shrine, who can say how many spirits of heroes returned this night?

Thus "O Bon Matsuri" is of unusual significance, this year, and if lanterns burn before more little homes and shrines are ready, too, be sure there are loving hands ministering to the spirits of husband and son, who went forth but a brief time ago to fight for Dai Nippon.

### UNFIT FOR SERVICE.

No Less Than 174 Out of 253 Men Rejected by Doctors.

Investigations are being made by the British Army Medical Department to ascertain how many men in the army are really fit for active service. Of late much complaint has been made by general officer of the physique of soldiers, and tests are now being applied by a board of three medical officers. They select battalions for examination without giving any warning.

The Second Middlesex Regiment has gone through the ordeal at Portsmouth, and of 253 men taken haphazard no fewer than 174 were reported as unfit for active service. The main cause of the rejection was the youth of the soldiers.

Other regiments have also been examined, and the reports state that large percentages are "too young," "deficient in physique," or have "disorderly action of the heart."

The cost of converting a large number of boys into serviceable soldiers is very heavy, and these tests may result in the age limit for recruits being raised.

### OBEYED ORDERS.

A smart young officer belonging to a cavalry corps in India was sent on sick leave to the convalescent station at Simla, and, whilst recovering his health amongst the hills there, was robbed of his heart, and in return captivated the charming thief. The young fellow proposed and was accepted, and with all possible dispatch the wedding-day was fixed. But the colonel of the expectant bridegroom's regiment was strongly opposed to the lieutenant's marrying, and telegraphed an unwelcome "Join at once" to the amorous sub.

The chagrined soldier handed the peremptory message to his fair one. She glanced at it, and then, with a becoming blush of sweet simplicity, remarked:—

"I am more than glad, dear, that your colonel so approves of your choice; but what a hurry he is in for the wedding! I don't think I can be ready quite so soon, but I'll try; for, of course, the colonel must be obeyed."

"But you don't seem to understand the telegram, sweetheart," said the lieutenant. "It upsets every plan we have made. You see, he says, 'Join at once.'"

"Certainly he does, dear," replied the lady, looking up with an arch smile; "but it is you who don't seem to understand it. When the colonel says 'Join at once,' what does he mean but get married immediately? What else, indeed, can he possibly mean?"

"What else, indeed, darling?" delightfully exclaimed the ardent lover, rejoicing in the new reading, which he received with the utmost alacrity. So forty-eight hours had scarcely passed before the colonel received the following: "Your orders have been carried out. We were joined at

moved. For the purpose of reaching garbage, or street refuse, by means of shovels, two large openings in the cart body are used, these being provided with flaps, which are required to be kept shut when not actually in use. The bodies of these carts may be removed from the wheels so that they can be transported on cars or on barges to points of disposition.

That Strassburg, Germany, was the first town in the world to provide for the care of the teeth of the school-children at public expense. 10,000 children annually receiving treatment at the municipal dental clinic.

That the water sterilizing plant in Wiesbaden-Schierstein, which uses ozone, electricity generated for the purpose, is practical and successful. The Imperial Board of Health, as well as the Koch Institute for Infectious Diseases, certify that the ozonizing completely destroys all bacteria of typhoid, cholera and dysentery and that the number of so-called innocuous bacteria are considerably diminished by the treatment.

That the disposition of sewage is much more rational, as a rule, in Germany than in this country, where sewage farms are the exception rather than the rule, and where the pollution of water courses is a common occurrence.

That in the interest of public hygiene it is considered advisable for the prevention of foul smells to remove regularly from the side walls of sewers the dirty ingredients, that is, those that readily purify, at least once a month. Every other month this is accomplished by a thorough flushing, which is alternated with a scraping down with a sewer brush, made of Siamese fibre. This brush, which is of a section to touch all the sewer walls at one time, is dragged by men from one shaft to the next, thus scraping down the walls.

That the famous medicinal springs of Wiesbaden are being connected with a municipal bathing establishment to cost a million dollars.

That there are some 275 medicinal springs and watering places in the German empire. Many of the springs have been known for centuries and enjoy a world-wide reputation for their healing waters.

That statistics show industrial workmen are more apt to contract consumption than the agricultural workmen; the same being true of women.

That combustible pasteboard spittoons and paper pocket handkerchiefs are recommended for the tubercular patients. Gobbet-shaped spittoons for rooms and for use in bed are also shown by the Hygienic Institute of the University of Breslau. Another interesting exhibit of this same institution is a greatly magnified picture of a plate showing how easy it is to disseminate infection by the coughing, sneezing and speaking of tubercular patients. The plates were produced by being held at a distance of 7 inches, 19 inches and 40 inches from a coughing patient.

That the destruction of rats on board vessels coming from Asiatic ports, as a preventive against bringing in the bubonic plague, is deemed necessary. A very practical apparatus for the purpose consists of a charcoal fire, or the incomplete combustion of dry coke in a specially designed stove. This apparatus is brought alongside the ship on a lighter and the carbonic acid gas generated pumped into the hold through a hose, leading to ventilators. This gas is not explosive, is incombustible and does not affect the most delicate merchandise. After a sufficiently long application, fresh air is pumped into the hold, and some small animals, rats or mice in a cage, are lowered into the hold and allowed to remain there for several hours. If at the end of that time they are alive when the cage is withdrawn the hold is deemed sufficiently ventilated.

That the "black death" plague of the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries is the same as the bubonic plague

two together. I came to the not unnatural conclusion that one burglar had been "operating".

#### IN BOTH PLACES.

We never discovered the thief, but doubtless it was someone who had a mania for collecting glass eyes, and was even willing to risk his liberty in doing so.

It is scarcely credible what a number of communion cups are stolen from different churches every year, both here and abroad. Though these cups are valuable, of course, I do not think that they are always stolen for their worth alone. I know of one Presbyterian church where every communicant is provided with a separate cup, and where, during a single year, 216 of these miniature chalices have been stolen. The very valuable large jewel-studded chalice and paten, however, appear to have no fascination for the thief or thieves, though they might be as easily carried away as the small cups.

All attempts to trace the miscreants have failed, and now special watch is being kept in this church, but apparently no further robberies are contemplated, for the probable reason that there are very few cups left. The "elders," too, have decided to go back to the more usual custom of having one cup for all communicants. Meanwhile, numerous other cases of stolen cups continue to be notified, and when we do capture the burglars, and ask them to explain why they commit such sacrilegious acts, they usually refuse to answer.

I think the most curious case which has ever come under my notice was that of a man who was never able to resist.

#### STEALING A WHEELBARROW.

When he saw one. I know for a fact that he has been convicted of this offence at least six times, but as he is a man of exemplary character and has never been known to commit any other kind of misdemeanor the country magistrate usually lets him go on his promising to return the barrow. Indeed, he is generally regarded as being a little touched on the subject of wheelbarrows, and when a victim finds he has been deprived of his most important agricultural implement he promptly repairs to Mr. So-and-so, and either returns in triumph with the barrow or the price of it and a little bit over.

There is a man who is undergoing imprisonment at the present time—a confirmed thief, but one who never steals anything but toys. He has broken into half-a-dozen toy stores in as many months and stolen thousands of tin soldiers, hundreds of money-boxes, and scores of wax and china dolls. He never attempts to break into any valuable stores such as jewellers', where he might get a haul which would last him half his lifetime, preferring to help himself to those things dearest to the hearts of children.

Of course, he has some place where he can dispose of these goods, for you can always find people who are willing to receive stolen property. However, he is not likely to trouble the toy-shops for some considerable time to come now, as his last sentence was for two years. Next time he is caught he will certainly get five as he is an old offender, and even the children's playthings must be protected.

#### BANK-NOTE PAPER.

The Bank of England note is not of the same thickness throughout. It is thicker in the left-hand corner, so as to retain a keener impression of the vignette there, and it is also thicker in the dark shadows of the centre letters and beneath the figures at the ends. Counterfeit notes are thus quickly detected, as they are invariably of the same thickness throughout.

from them their demeanor could have inferred that death confronted them.

It was well understood that the trial could be only a mere formality—the sentence was prewritten. The accused men made no concession. They frankly described themselves as two of four comrades who had set out from Peking for the purpose of wrecking the Manchurian Railway with dynamite.

After a long journey on foot they had reached their destination, only to be seized by Cossacks. They asked for no mercy, offered no excuses.

One called himself a Colonel; the other took the title of Captain. Of course they were merely poor students; but who will say they sinned in contriving, by assuming military titles, that a career given to the service of their country should not have a felon's end by the rope, and that they should at least have a military execution.

The court after five minutes' deliberation sentenced them to death, and in an hour's time Kourapatkin, believing them to be Japanese officers, confirmed the judgment, ordering that it be carried out in military fashion. That was what the two men desired.

They marched with steady, unflinching steps to the place of execution, a verst distant, and advancing to the spot indicated drew them selves up to the full limit of their comparatively small stature, and with quiet eyes and smiling lips faced the firing squad.

When the Russians would have blindfolded them they put aside the bandages, gently but firmly, and fell, looking death.

#### SQUARELY IN THE FACE.

It is not Oriental fatalism that prompts these acts in the Japanese—nor is it seeking death because it is predetermined by destiny's fate, but rather is it the spontaneous outgrowth of burning patriotism forcing them to offer their lives to their country. Children are imbued with this patriotism from earliest babyhood by the very nature of their toys.

There is no great event in ancient national history, but what is reproduced to meet the wants of even the poorest child. No great military hero but is perpetuated in ivory, wood or clay images as familiar in name and face to the wee tots in kimono and obi as the people with whom they daily associate, while their swords, drums, guns, trumpets and munitions of war, though made of wood, tin or paper, are identical in shape with the real things.

The streets are full of babies strapped on their mothers' backs, who shout "Banzai!" at the sight of a soldier, wave tiny flags and are as absorbed in the highly colored war prints as their gazing, astonished parents. Indeed, no scene is complete in Japanese life without its babies, and it must be that those born in the strife and stress of war time will be saturated with a deeper patriotism imbued with their mothers' milk.

This is the time in the new calendar when the spirits of the dead are believed to revisit their earthly home and haunts, and that they shall make no mistake a lantern is hung in each doorway that they may see to enter in. A tiny shrine bearing offerings of food awaits their coming, before which incense burns to.

#### DRIVE AWAY EVIL SPIRITS.

One must go into the country to see "O Bon Matsuri" in accordance with ancient customs, for despite its melancholy purpose, it is the great occasion of the year for the peasant class, which they celebrate by much visiting, giving presents, providing the festal dish "mochi," and bands of children bearing gay lanterns visit the graveyard, sweep its paths and make it generally clean by the light of great bonfires.

Much of this display is lost in Tokio—but not the significance of the festival. Before many houses gay lanterns are hung and incense burned

mean?"  
"What else, indeed, darling?" delightedly exclaimed the ardent lover, rejoicing in the new reading, which he received with the utmost alacrity. So, forty-eight hours had scarcely passed before the command received the following: "Your orders have been carried out. We were joined at once."

#### COLD WATER VS. FLOGGING.

The officials of Oregon State Penitentiary have been trying cold water as a means of punishment and report satisfactory results.

No rule has been established prohibiting flogging and if a case should be presented in which all other punishments failed the lash might be resorted to, but this is a contingency not deemed probable. The cold-water cure has been found effective in some obstinate cases.

The cold-water remedy consists of stripping the prisoner to the skin and turning upon him a stream of cold water from an ordinary garden hose. The infliction of the punishment is not as brutal as flogging, it leaves no scars or permanent injury and the punishment ends the moment the water is turned off. A prisoner who has been subjected to the punishment once wants no more of it, though he may be smiling in a few moments after the ordeal is over. Governor Chamberlain and the prison authorities are highly pleased over the result of the experiments for they have been desirous of abolishing the whip.

#### PERSEVERANCE REWARDED.

"She has promised to marry you, has she? And she accept you right off?"

"Oh, no—I had to propose to her four times."

"Four times? Gracious, but you were persevering! What did she say the first time?"

"She said if there wasn't another man in the world but me she wouldn't marry me."

"That was pretty strong. What did she say the second time?"

"She said she liked me pretty well, but she couldn't think of marrying me, for she might see someone she liked better."

"Humph! And the third time?"

"The third time she asked me if I wanted to tease the life out of her."

"Ha! ha! ha! And the fourth time?"

"Oh, the fourth time she said if I insisted upon it she supposed she would have to say yes."

#### PIGEONS IN WAR.

The pigeon post is largely used by both the naval and military forces of Japan. A movable loft is attached to the headquarters. Scouts are furnished with a knapsack capable of holding four birds, when they wish to communicate with headquarters they write out the message and place it in a tube, which is attached to a bird's leg. The pigeon is then liberated and flies to the movable loft, where its message is read. These birds fly at a velocity of over a mile per minute.

#### CARGO OF GOLD.

Probably the largest cargo of gold specie ever shipped across the Atlantic has been unloaded from the Kaiser Wilhelm II. at Cherbourg. The amount, constituting an instalment of the Panama Canal indemnity from the United States, was 42,592,648 frs., or a little over \$8,518,500. The money had been kept on board in an armored storeroom, before which an armed sailor was on guard night and day. The door was closed by three locks, the keys being in the possession of three ship's officers respectively.

Beware of keyholes. It was Eve's dropping that caused Adam's downfall.



## EXPRESSIONS.

## Montreal Herald

As the czar only pardoned half the prisoners when his son was born the other half rather regret that he didn't have twins.

## Toronto World.

ADMIRAL Kamamura, the father of the Japanese army, died as the other Japanese admirals are likely to die—of old age.

## Toronto's New.

AND now the Askold is to be dismantled. Soon it will be a poor Chinese port that has not at least one Russian ship in cold storage.

## Hamilton Times.

SIR Wilfrid Laurier has been obliged to decline the invitation to open the Toronto fair. Where is Gamay? Isn't he the Toronto idol?

## Hay Fork Rope.

MADOLE &amp; WILSON.

## CULTIVATION OF SEEDS IN DENMARK.

## INFLUENCE OF SURROUNDINGS. THE VALUE OF SELECTION.

IN "La Nature," a French periodical, Prof. Albert Mammene has an interesting article on this subject, the chief points of which are brought out in the following synopsis.

The production of selected seed is a subject of the minutest care on the part of farmers who make a specialty of seed growing. Certain seed growing centres—in France, St. Remy-de-Provence, Anjou and the northern departments; in Germany, Erfurt and Quenlinburg—are justly renowned. While certain plants breed true to type when the seed is brought from a region where more favorable climatic conditions prevail, there are others which produce the true type only when raised from seed grown in a higher latitude. Horticulturists and agriculturists are not far wrong when they say that seed brought from a colder climate produce earlier and better crops than home grown seed. This is the case with the majority of vegetables, and it is partly what has given the German seed-growing industry its reputation. The cauliflower seed from Erfurt owes the great reputation it has acquired largely to its Danish origin. Copenhagen is indeed becoming a famous centre for the production of cauliflower seed: the value of the annual export reaches \$100,000, which gives an idea of the world's consumption of this vegetable.

The creation of this special industry dates back forty years. A farmer of Erfurt conceived the idea that the moist climate of Denmark should be very favorable to the development of the cauliflower. He requested a Danish farmer to make the first trial, which was a complete success, and since that date the cauliflower seeds of Copenhagen have supplied the wholesale market of Erfurt. At first Danish horticulture derived very little profit from this fact, on account of the agreements made with the German merchants. But, by degrees, some farmers undertook this industry on their own account, a strong company was formed, and at the present time America gets 80 per cent of its cauliflower seed from Copenhagen.

This success and rapid progress are due to an intelligent and systematic selection of the types of the plants producing seed, and of these themselves, but especially to the conditions, which favor the extraordinary development of these plants and an abundant yield of seed. The seed thus obtained, sown

## Ayer's

Why is it that Ayer's Hair Vigor does so many remarkable things? Because it is a hair food. It feeds the hair, puts new life into it. The hair

## Hair Vigor

cannot keep from growing. And gradually all the dark, rich color of early life comes back to gray hair.

"When I first used Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair was about all gray. But now it is a nice rich black, and as thick as I could wish."  
—MRS. SUSAN KLOFFENSTEN, Tuscumbia, Ala.

\$1.00 a bottle. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.  
All druggists.

for  
Gray Hair

## The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 50 per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

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## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

## CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1903, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald....	\$1.00
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun.....	\$1.65
Any three of the above papers.....	\$2.40
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star.....	\$1.80

DAIRY INSTRUCTION.

## CASTORIA

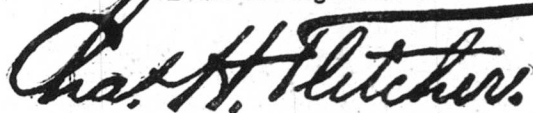
The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

## GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of



The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 37 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY

## NAPANEE CHEESE BOARD.

1471 cheese were offered for sale at the cheese board Friday afternoon last—406 white and 1065 colored.  
320 cheese sold at \$1.16c  
The usual buyers were  
The following factories

	NO. WHITE	COLOR	ED
Napanee.....	1	..	75
Croydon.....	2	..	40
Clairview.....	3	..	35
Tamworth.....	4	75	..
Sheffield.....	5	50	..
Centreville.....	6	..	..
Palace Road.....	7	75	..
Phippen No 1.....	8	..	75
Phippen No 2.....	9	75	..
Phippen No 3.....	10	..	50
Kingsford.....	11	56	..
Forest Mills.....	12	..	100
Odessa.....	13	..	65
Odessa.....	14	..	100
Excelsior.....	15	..	..
Enterprise.....	16	..	..
Whitman Creek.....	17	..	..
Selby.....	18	..	180
Camden East.....	19	..	60
Newburgh.....	20	..	135
Deseronto.....	21	..	150
Marlbank.....	22	50	..
Maple Ridge.....	23	25	..

## Portland Cement.

Rathbun's Star Brand.

MADOLE &amp; WILSON.

## Market Report.

The following report of marketable goods will be interesting to our farmer readers, from which they can form a pretty good idea as to how the latest prices for the different articles range:

(Corrected August 18th)

FARM PRODUCE.

Butter, 20c. to 25c. a pound.

## Telegraphy

Is one of the branches of business knowledge taught at our school. This department is conducted by a Train-Despatcher of 17 years' experience. Graduates from this department of our school are fitted to take positions at once. No graduate is out of a position.

Our departments of Book-keeping and Shorthand and Typewriting are just as efficiently conducted; in fact, the Picton Business College is the most complete, best equipped, and has the highest standards in Canada. Write for catalogue and particulars—JNO. R. SAYERS, Principal and Proprietor.

Picton Business College,  
Picton, Ont.

## FIRE FIGHTING AT

## THE WORLD'S FAIR

Hale's Fire fighters' concession at the World's Fair covers perhaps two acres and consists of a fully equipped fire station—horses, steam fire engines hook-and-ladder wagons, chemical engines and a full force of trained fire-fighters under the direction of George C. Hale former chief of the Kansas City Fire department. The exhibit is an actual part of the fire protection service of the World's Fair and may be called at any time to go out on the grounds. The roof of the enclosure is nearly 200 feet high and at one side



Any three of the above papers ..... \$2.40  
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the  
Daily Toronto Star..... \$1.80

DAIRY INSTRUCTION.

Results of visits paid by Instructors  
to the Farms of Milk Producers.

The improvement already shown in the quality of the milk delivered at creameries and cheese factories as a result of personal visits made by Instructors to the premises of the producers is so marked that more and more attention will be paid to the individual farmer. Unless the producers are willing to co-operate with the makers and the Instructors in observing cleanliness at every step, then we cannot hope for any marked improvement in the quality of the cheese and butter manufactured. The makers, almost to a man, are doing all in their power to manufacture a high-class article, although there are a few "would-be-makers" now in charge of factories who would be better employed at some work which does not demand the skill, patience, and perseverance necessary to success in the manufacture of cheese and butter.

The following extracts from reports recently received will be of interest: 1. At one factory where the cheese was not passing, owing to fruity flavor, a meeting of the directors and salesmen was called. The instructor explained the cause to the directors and they decided that each one take a route and visit all the patrons who were sending milk, for the purpose of seeing where the milk stands were located, and the manner in which the milk was being taken care of; and in nearly every case they found a whey barrel close to the milk stand, and in some cases a pen or yard where pigs are kept. The result of the visits by the directors and instructor was that in nearly every case the stands were moved, and the cheese-maker at this factory has had no further trouble and is now turning out cheese of fine quality.

2. "I also find that the instructor has been directing his attention to the condition of the milk cans in his section. And as a result over five hundred old, rusty worn out cans have been replaced by new ones. The effect of this is that a great improvement has been found in the milk and the quality of the cheese made."

3. Chief Instructor Publow states that the "The cheesemakers say that the milk is being delivered in better condition than in former years, that it is cleaner and of a better flavor. I find that wherever the directors of cheese factories co-operate with the instructor that a great deal of good is being accomplished without the co-operation of all concerned very little can be accomplished in the way of improvement."

The Department of Agriculture has prepared a card containing "Hints to Patrons," the substance of which will appear in subsequent issue.

due to an intelligent and systematic selection of the types of the plants producing seed, and of these themselves, but especially to the conditions, which favor the extraordinary development of these plants and an abundant yield of seed. The seed thus obtained, sown in another country, is found superior to the home-grown seed, even under less favorable climatic and vital conditions, and furnishes products of a splendid and precocious development. But degeneration or loss of strength invariably follows after the first generation, necessitating a renewed supply of the original seed. It is now proven that the peculiar soil in the vicinity of Copenhagen has a favorable influence, because trials made in Denmark have not been crowned with the same success. The atmospheric moisture of the seashore suits the cauliflowers, the more so because the long periods of drought which check the progress of vegetation do not exist there.

The question of the value and heredity of these acquired characteristics still divide the scientific world. The biennial and in-door culture applied to cauliflowers evidently modifies considerably the climatic influence, since the strains thus obtained lose in a warmer and dryer climate their ancestral superiority in the second to the fourth generation. It is this fact which obliges farmers to annually renew their seed and to send for it to the northern countries.

The "Dwarf Erfurt" is the strain of cauliflower grown and this is identical with what the Americans call the "Snowball" or "Copenhagen Early". Three types can be distinguished, differing in earliness and in more or less drawn appearance, but each having a special value, either for growing under glass or for outdoor cultivation. It is not a rare thing to see in the neighborhood of Copenhagen fields of twenty-five acres planted entirely to cauliflowers. The seeds, which retain their germinating power for two years are sown in September. The young plants, transplanted and wintered under glass or in special hot-houses are put out in spring. The harvesting takes place just about a year after the sowing, and it is done just as soon as the different parts of the flower attain maturity; this is an essential point for the value of the seed. The drying of the seed pods, the threshing, and the cleaning of the seed are all delicate operations which are performed several weeks after harvest when the flowers are perfectly dry.

In view of the success obtained in the production of cauliflower seed, it would seem that the cultivation of selected strains of other plants might profitably be undertaken in Denmark, but up to the present specialists have wisely concentrated their efforts upon a single plant.

Joseph Smith of Cobourg was killed on the railway near Port Hope.

A by-law to lend the Ontario Electric Railway \$15,000 was carried at Colborne.

Rev. Father Brault was run over and killed on the railway at Mile End, Montreal.

Mr. R. C. Carter, a prominent railway mapmaker and business man of Kingston, died in the Royal Victoria Hospital at Montreal.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will preach in the Anglican Cathedral of Quebec next Sunday, which will be the 100th anniversary of his consecration.

Dedier Dion and Wilbrod Fraser of the Public Works Department, Ottawa, and two men named Laforest were drowned at Notre Dame du Portage by the upsetting of their sailboat.

The wheat crops in England are expected to be the smallest on record.

Several persons were killed and considerable damage was done by tornadoes in South Dakota.

It is expected that an arbitration treaty between Britain and Austria will be signed shortly.

will be interesting to our farmer readers from which they can form a pretty good idea as to how the latest prices for the different articles range:

(Corrected August 18th)

FARM PRODUCE.

Butter, 20c. to 25c. a pound.  
Eggs, 14c. to 16c. a dozen.  
Chickens, 60c. to 80c. a pair.

VEGETABLES.

Carrots, 10c. a peck, 35c. a bushel  
Cabbage, 5c. head.  
Onions, dry, 30c. a peck.  
Beets, 10c. a peck.  
Potatoes, 50c. a bag.  
New Potatoes 15c. a peck.  
Turnips, 40c. a bag.

FRUIT.

Apples, 10c. a peck.  
Green corn, 10c. dozen.  
Tomatoes, 40c. peck.  
Cucumbers, 5c to 10c. a dozen.  
Huckleberries 5 to 10c per quart.

MEATS.

Pork, 9 to 12c. a pound, \$5.75 per cwt.  
Beef, by the quarter, 5 to 6c.  
Beefsteak, 10 to 12c. a pound  
Sirloin, 12 1/2c. a pound.  
Roast beef, 7 to 10c. a pound.  
Stew beef, 5 to 6c. a pound.  
Salt Pork, 10c. a pound.  
Ham, 13c. a pound.  
Bacon, 11 to 15c. a pound.  
Sausage, 10c. per lb.  
Tallow, rough, \$2.50 per cwt.  
Tallow, rendered, \$5.00 per cwt.  
Lard, rendered, 10 to 14c. per pound.

GRAIN.

Wheat, 75 to 85c. bushel.  
Barley, 40 to 45c. bushel  
Rye, 45 to 47c. bushel.  
Oats, 35 to 40c. bushel.

KEROSENE OIL.

It is Paraffin in Great Britain and Refined Petroleum Elsewhere.

Petroleum (petra, rock; oleum, oil) is a liquid bitumen exuding from rocks.

Paraffin (parum, little; affinis, akin), discovered by Reichenbach in 1830, in investigating the tar produced in the distillation of wood, is a colorless wax-like solid, which he named from its extraordinary chemical indifference, its "little affinity" with anything. He afterward isolated from the same material a liquid oil, which he called eupion, "very fat." For years both were regarded merely as chemical curiosities until it was realized that eupion forms the body of petroleum.

Pure paraffin resembles spermaceti and is inodorous and tasteless. Paraffin oil is chiefly a mixture of fluid hydrocarbons, and as it approaches gas more closely than any other illuminating agent and is cheap it has come into general use. Illuminating oils manufactured from petroleum are sold in Great Britain as "paraffin oil," in the United States as "kerosene" and on the continent as "refined petroleum." —London Globe.

Copperhead and Rattler.

The copperhead isn't a bad looking snake, as snakes go, but it has a mighty bad reputation. In fact, it is generally regarded as a mean sort of snake and is apparently without a friend or even an apologist. Although it won't chase you nor go out of its way to get a crack at you, it probably does more business per snake than does the rattler, the moccasin or any other of the venomous kind. It is said that where there is one there are always two copperheads, so when you smell green cucumbers look out, for that seems to be the only warning you will get of the presence of this reptile. The rattler is a little more polite, also more vicious, for after giving you timely warning it will stand its ground and fight like a good fellow, while the copperhead will run and hide.

When trouble goes hunting him a man may dodge it, but when a man goes hunting trouble it hasn't one chance in a thousand of escaping him. —Cincinnati Times-Star.

C. Hale former chief of the Kansas City Fire department. The exhibit is an actual part of the fire protection service of the World's Fair and may be called at any time to go out on the grounds. The roof of the enclosure is nearly 200 feet high and at one side of an arena are seats for over a thousand people. The opening in front of the audience is 300 feet long and on the opposite side is a building six stories high. After a lecture explaining the exhibit a gong is sounded, and a procession passes before the audience consisting of three engines with steam up, chemical engines, hook-and-ladder, firemen on foot, etc. This over, several demonstrations of skill are given. William Willis of Illinois, runs 50 feet and makes a coupling with three full turns, in four and one half seconds.

Another gong is sounded, with the horses in their stalls, and the firemen in bed, 250 feet away, in 25 seconds they are hitched to a combination hose and ladder wagon run 250 feet lay 150 feet of hose, attached to a real hydrant and are pouring water on a supposedly burning building. Again the gong is sounded and in 21 seconds the hook-and-ladder company is on hand and the men with their scaling ladders are on top of a six-story building.

But the greatest demonstration of all is yet to come. The arena is darkened and silence prevails. Then inside the six-story building across the way a fire bursts forth, and not until it has gained much headway is the gong sounded. The men are in bed as before and the horses in their stalls; in a few seconds the horses come flying down the street with the engines, and at the same moment women and children begin appearing at the open windows in their night clothes screaming for help. The din is terrible, but the firemen work hard. The scaling ladders are again brought into requisition and soon the first man climbs to the top window, anchors a life line and drops it to the ground, then he turns, seizes a screaming woman in one arm, grabs the line with the other, and drops to the ground in safety. Others are doing the same at different windows.

In one case two children are in one room, and the flames are so fierce that there is not time to make two trips, so the brave man turns himself up-side-down, winds the line around his feet, grasps a child in each hand thus, hanging himself head down and the children feet down, he slides down the rope, having only his legs to break the descent. This is a nervy and daring performance, and receives loud cheers. Just as the last inmate is rescued and is safely outside the building, the walls fall with a crash and a shudder of relief passes, that all were rescued. The boys had meantime been working and keeps back the fire while the rescuers work. It is just 7 minutes from the time the gong sounds until the people are all rescued, and the building falls to pieces. It is all very realistic. The building is made of incombustibles and smeared with combustible.

Thousands of sparrows were beaten to death by heavy rainfalls in New Jersey towns.

A number of people were killed and much damage to property done by a tornado in St. Paul and vicinity.

Russian Nihilists allege that the Empress of Russia gave birth to a girl, and say the Czarovich is a peasant's son.

Mr. A. B. Aylesworth has arrived from England. He stated he has not yet received an offer of a Cabinet position from Sir Wilfred Laurier.

An investigation will be asked for in the case of William Rogers of Hamilton, who died twenty-four hours after admission to the asylum, with marks of violence on his body.

SUPPORT

SCOTT'S EMULSION serves as a bridge to carry the weakened and starved system along until it can find firm support in ordinary food.

Send for free sample.  
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,  
Toronto, Ontario.  
50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

## A TRUTHFUL INDIAN.

**He Didn't Get Tired Like the Rest, For a Very Good Reason.**

Clement Scott, the English dramatic critic, took a profound interest in the American Indian. He had at his tongue's tip a hundred incidents wherewith to illustrate odd phases of the Indian's character.

"There was a farmer in the west who was hard put to it for help upon his farm. Indians were plentiful in the neighborhood, but they were poor workmen. Always tired, they would put down the hoe or rake as soon as the master's back was turned, and, selecting a cool spot, they would lie down on the grass and sleep the day away.

"But one morning a very tall, robust Indian asked the farmer to give him work.

"No," said the white man, 'you will get tired. You Indians are always getting tired.'

"Oh, no," said the other. 'This Injun never get tired. This Injun not like the rest.'

"Well, I'll try you," said the farmer, and he engaged the man. He put him to work in a wheatfield; then he went away for an hour or two. When he returned he found the Indian asleep under a tree.

"Here, wake up here," he cried. 'You told me you never get tired.'

"Ugh," said the other, yawning, 'this Injun don't. But if he not lie down often he would get tired just the same as the rest.'

## A THRILLING SHOT.

**An Incident In a German Performance of "William Tell."**

When a performance of the drama "William Tell" was given at a certain German theater it was announced that the stage effects in the play were extremely fine and that the scene where Tell's splendid marksmanship was made apparent would astonish every one. The audience waited as patiently as they could until that scene and were certainly astonished.

The scene arrived where Tell was to shoot the apple from his devoted son's head, and the apple and Tell's crossbow were connected by an invisible wire, along which the arrow was to speed to the target.

At the proper cue the arrow did speed halfway toward the apple, and there stuck, to all appearance in mid-air. In vain did the doughty Tell shake his bow to carry the arrow to its mark. The son of Tell looked very frightened and didn't know what was happening.

The apple, firmly fixed on his youthful cranium, was bobbing about, the audience was laughing, and the laugh burst into a roar when one of Gessler's guards took in the situation and, coming forward from his position at the side of young Tell, calmly gave the arrow a smart rap with his spear, when it sped on its way and buried itself in the apple on the boy's head.

## How Sea Birds Get a Drink.

"When I was a cabin boy," said an elderly sailor, "I often used to wonder, seen' birds thousands of miles out to sea, what they done for fresh water when they got thirsty.

"One day a squall answered that question for me. It was a hot and glitterin' day in the tropics, and in the clear sky overhead a black rain cloud appeared all of a sudden. Then out of the empty space over a hundred sea birds came dartin' from every direction. They got under the rain cloud and they waited there for about ten minutes, circlein' round and round, and

## Cook's Cotton Root Compound.



**Ladies' Favorite.**  
Is the only safe, reliable regulator on which woman can depend "in the hour and time of need."

Prepared in two degrees of strength. No. 1 and No. 2. No. 1.—For ordinary cases is by far the best dollar medicine known.

No. 2.—For special cases—10 degrees stronger—three dollars per box. Ladies—ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other as all pills, mixtures and imitations are dangerous. No. 1 and No. 2 are sold and recommended by all druggists in the Dominion of Canada. Mailed to any address on receipt of price and four 2-cent postage stamps. **The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont.**

No. 1 and No. 2 are sold in Napanee by Neilson & Robinson, T. A. Huffman, J. J. Perry, F. L. Hooper and Thos. B. Wallace.

## Wisdom of the Cat.

We may like cats or we may not like cats, but we must all confess that the cat is our superior. He uses us in his eyes we exist for his delectation, we provide warmth and milk, we are a hearth rug to be jumped on and sat on, a curry comb to titillate him. In this aspect the cat is vastly superior to the dog, which is faithful to those who maltreat him, while a cat's fidelity takes the form of gracious adherence to those who serve him. He has proof of his philosophy. We knew an old lady, lodging in the suburbs, who spreads bread on the lawn every morning for the sparrows. Every morning, as the sparrows ate, the kind old lady's cat, ready behind the box bush, took his toll. How could he doubt that his mistress, his servant, was at the normal task of doing him service?

## A Hint From the Baron.

Upon a client complaining to Baron Rothschild that he had lent 10,000 francs to a person who had gone off to Constantinople without leaving any acknowledgment of the debt the baron said:

"Well, write to him and tell him to send you the 50,000 francs he owes you."

"But he only owes me 10,000," objected the other.

"Precisely," rejoined the baron, "and he will write and tell you so, and thus you will get his acknowledgment of it."

## Picture Books For Foreigners.

Picture books for the benefit of travelers are kept in the Paris police stations. It frequently occurs that foreigners lose things which they are unable to describe, because of unfamiliarity with the French language. The picture books contain representations of various articles, and the inquirer has only to turn the leaves and point out the illustration which most resembles the property he has lost.

## Considerate.

"I can't imagine how you can dislike work. To me it's real enjoyment," said the father to his lazy son.

"Yes, father," was the guileless response, "but I don't want to give myself up wholly to pleasure."

## Benefit of Pensions.

"England pensions her authors." "Well, that's wise. Pensions, you know, make authors get lazy and quit writing."

## A Physical Impossibility.

Angry Father—How dare you show your face here again? Persistent Suitor—Because I could not leave it at home.

What fine days there are for fishing when a man can't get away from his work.

THE KITCHEN DRESSER

## ICE

Furnished private families by the month, or sold by the ton to those requiring large quantities.

Full stock Choice Groceries Baled Hay and Straw. All at reasonable prices.

## S. CASEY DENISON.

## The Bay of Quinte Route

Daily Service to

ROCHESTER, N. Y. and 1000 ISLANDS.

Steamers—NORTH KING and CASPIAN.

Commencing 25th June.

Leave Deseronto daily, except Monday, at 10 p.m. for Belleville, Canal Bridge, Brighton and Port of Rochester N. Y. Returning will arrive at 5.10 a.m. same day and leave for Bay of Quinte-Port, Kingston and 1000 Islands.

For further information apply to E. E. HOISEY, F. E. RATHBUN, G. P. and F. Agent, The Rathbun Co. Kingston, Ont. Deseronto, Ont.

delivered in its dry, crushed state from the mill, called also cane trash, and fit only for burning, being thus synonymous with useless rubbish.

Again, according to Brewer, there is in French argot, or thieves' slang, a word, bogue, which signifies the rind of a green chestnut or the case of a watch, and this also brings us to the idea of an outward seeming without any solid and reputable foundation.

## An East Prussia Custom.

Midsummer day, or St. John the Baptist's day, is a festival of much importance among the Masur peasant girls in east Prussia. On this day they each make a wreath, and each in turn tries to throw her wreath so as to lodge it on a fruit tree. A girl must keep on throwing until her wreath stays in the branches, and the number of attempts is supposed to indicate the number of years she will have to wait to get married. When the girls are thus engaged the young men of the village stand around chaffing them when they miss. The girl who lands her wreath at the first attempt is vehemently applauded. The Masurs are Poles who live in that part of Prussia which was once part of Poland.

H. M. DEROCHE, K. C.

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**Physician Surgeon, etc.**

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 5-1p

A. S. ASHLEY,

**.....DENTIST.....**

34 YEARS EXPERIENCE

21 YEARS IN NAPANEE Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.



DR. C. H. WARTMAN,

**DENTIST.**

It will be impossible for me to continue the out of town visits, but if our friends at Yarker and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napanee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

## SEASON OF 1904

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE

## Str. REINDEER

WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE—Priner's Cove at 5.30 a.m., for Napanee and all way places. Leave Picton at 8 a.m., Deseronto at 9.30, arriving in Napanee at 10.30, connecting with G. T. R. noon trains going East and West.

RETURNING—will leave Napanee at 1.30 p.m., connecting at Deseronto with Str. "Varuna" for Belleville and Trenton. Leave Deseronto at 2.30 p.m., Picton, at 4.30 p.m., for down the Bay.

This Boat can be chartered for Excursions on Very Reasonable Terms.

For further information apply to JAS. COLLIER, Captain.

## Pollard's Bookstore Napanee.

## School Supplies.

All the books used in the Collegiate and Public Schools now on hand.

A large variety of Scribblers to choose from, Pens, Pencils, Rubbers, Slates, and Rulers.

## STATIONERY

We carry at all times in this Department a very full line of Sundries:



the empty space over a hundred so birds came darting from every direction. They got under the rain cloud and they waited there for about ten minutes, circling round and round, and when the rain began to fall they drank their fill.

"In the tropics, where the great sea birds sail thousands of miles away from shore, they get their drinkin' water in that way. They smell out a storm a long way off; they travel a hundred miles, maybe, to get under it, and they swallow enough raindrops to keep them goin'."

#### Sympathetic or Otherwise.

"Oh, just listen to me," finally exclaimed Mrs. Chatters self reproachfully, "amusing you with all this talk about Mrs. Noddy's shameful treatment of me and all my other troubles!" "Not at all, my dear," replied the man rather ambiguously. "I'm glad to hear it."

## Swelled Feet and Limbs CURED BY O. R. KIDNEY CURE

During hot weather much suffering is caused from this painful trouble, and while external treatment relieves, it does not cure. O. R. KIDNEY CURE will positively and permanently cure this distressing complaint.

BELLEVILLE, Nov. 28th, 1898.

DEAR SIR:—My wife has used your O. R. Kidney Cure for kidney trouble and swelling of the feet and limbs, and had found a complete cure from its use, and would recommend it to all others similarly affected.

REV. ELI WOODCOCK.

O. R. KIDNEY CURE is put up in liquid form; each bottle contains a ten days' treatment, price fifty cents at all druggists.

THE O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited,  
2 Queen St. East, TORONTO, ONT.



**YOU  
THINK  
IT OVER**

For you could not find a better or more useful article than a

**PARKER  
LUCKY CURVE  
FOUNTAIN  
PEN**

We have a complete line.  
Prices from \$1.50 to \$10.00.  
Let us remind you that right now is the time to pick one out. We guarantee them.

**E. J. POLLARD**  
SOLE AGENT  
Dundas Street, Napanee

What fine days there are for fishing when a man can't get away from his work.

#### THE KITCHEN DRESSER.

It Was Originally a Bench on Which Meat Was Dressed.

Dr. Johnson tells us that the kitchen dresser was a bench in the kitchen on which meat was dressed, or prepared, for table and gives the following lines in support of his view:

"Tis burnt, and so is all the meat.  
What dogs are these? Where is the rascal cook?"

How durst you, villains, bring it from the dresser  
And serve thus to me that love it not?

—Shakespeare.  
A maple dresser in her hall she had,  
On which full many a slender meat she made.

—Dryden.

Wright, in his "Domestic Manners of the Middle Ages," says: "One of the great objects of ostentation in a rich man's house was his plate, which at dinner time he brought forth and spread on the table in sight of his guests. Afterward, to exhibit the plate to more advantage, the table was made with shelves or steps, on which the different articles could be arranged in rows, one above another. It was called in French, or Anglo-Norman, a dressoir, because on it the different articles were dresses, or arranged."

It is this to which the modern poet refers:

The pewter plates on the dresser  
Caught and reflected the flame, as shields  
Of armies the sunshine.

#### LIVING SILVER.

The Process by Which Mercury Is Extracted From Cinnabar.

The chief source of mercury is its native sulphide, cinnabar. The most important mines of this mineral in Europe are those of Almaden, in Spain, and Idria, in Illyria; in America, those of New Almaden, in California.

The silvery metal is obtained by roasting the ores in specially constructed open furnaces, where, by the action of atmospheric air alone, the sulphur is converted into sulphurous acid and passes on with the volatilized mercury into condensers. These are usually masonry chambers, with water cooled pipes, from which the fumes pass on through earthenware pipes and finally through others of wood and glass.

Most of the yield is liquid mercury, combined with soot, which is removed by agitating the mixture in receptacles of perforated iron, when the mercury falls through. The quicksilver is finally purified by straining through dense linen and is then sent out into commerce in leather bags or wrought iron bottles fitted with screw plugs, each holding about seventy-five pounds avoirdupois.

#### THE WORD BOGUS.

There Are Several Plausible Theories as to Its Origin.

The word "bogus" is said by Dr. Ogilvie to be derived from Boghese, the name of a notorious American swindler who about the year 1835 flooded the western and southwestern states with counterfeit bills, sham mortgages and such like. Others connect the word with "boggy," a scarecrow or goblin, and so applied to anything fictitious or chimerical.

Lowell in the "Biglow Papers" says, "I more than suspect the word to be a corruption of the French bagasse." This bagasse was the sugar cane as

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*Chas. H. Pritchard*

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Penholders,	Gummed Labels,
Pencils,	String Tickets,
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Passepartout Binding,	Erasing Rubber,
Writing Ink,	Crinkled Tissue,
Marking Ink,	Tissue Paper,
Pen Points,	Jap. Table Napkins,
Table Decorations, etc., etc.	

## STATIONERY.

PLAYING CARDS—Souvenir of Canada, 52 views on backs, ocean to ocean. 75c. per package.

We have PLAYING CARDS from 5c to \$1.00 per pack, comprising the best known British and American Makes.

## BOOKS.

Before starting on your vacation be sure to obtain a supply of paper covered novels. All leading authors included in the series. Single copies, 15c. Special, 2 for 25c.

All the leading Books put in stock as published. We make a special feature of importing to order special books not kept in stock.

## Baby Carriages and Children's Wagons

In these goods we carry a stock by the best makers, and prices are the lowest.

A few Hammocks left, will be sold at Cost.

## Pollard's Bookstore

E. J. POLLARD, Prop.

## ADVICE TO OWNERS OF COWS.

Owners of Cows should always have a bottle of **DOUGLAS' EGYPTIAN LINIMENT** ready for immediate use. Cows troubled with **CAKED UDER** (bags) can be immediately cured. Our Cows were troubled a great deal with Caked Bags, they were so badly caked we thought they would lose the use of them, we applied DOUGLAS' EGYPTIAN Liniment two or three times and in 24 hours we could milk freely. When anything in our house or stable goes wrong EGYPTIAN LINIMENT is called for at once. It never fails in any case where a liniment is needed.

Yours truly

ROBERT HARKNESS, Tamworth, Ont.

Dr. Bradshaw, V. S., Napanee, Ont., says:—I have tested DOUGLAS' EGYPTIAN LINIMENT in my practice and can recommend it with confidence to the public as the best, surest and quickest cure that I have ever found for the cure of Caked Bags in cattle.

### NO CHARGE IF IT FAILS.

If our Douglas' Egyptian Liniment, fails to make the cure as above stated we will return you your money. Price 25c. at all druggists.

**DOUGLAS & CO., Napanee.**



## County of Lennox and Addington

## Treasurer's Sale of Lands For Taxes.

COUNTY OF LENNOX & ADDINGTON, } BY VIRTUE OF A WARRANT under the hand  
TO WIT: of the Warden and the Seal of the County of Lennox  
and Addington, bearing date the 29th day of July, 1904,  
and to me directed, commanding me to levy upon the lands mentioned in the following  
list for arrears of taxes due thereon and the costs as therein set forth.

I hereby give notice that unless the said arrears and costs are sooner paid I shall proceed to sell the said lands, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the taxes and costs, at the Court House in the town of Napanee by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, THE (SIXTEENTH) 16th DAY OF NOVEMBER (AND THE FOLLOWING DAYS IF NECESSARY) in the present year, 1904, beginning at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, in compliance with the provisions of the Assessment Act.

The Treasurer may adjourn sale if necessary by giving public notice.

The public will please remember that this is a Strictly Cash Sale. Private cheques will not be taken in settlement of purchase unless accepted by the bank on which they are drawn.

## TOWNSHIP OF ANGLESEA.

Part of Lot 30	1	95	3 years or over	\$15 84	\$1 04	\$19 88	Patented....
Lots Nos 32, 33, 38, 39	1	400	.. ..	55 19	6 00	61 19	Not patented.
Lot No. 40	1	25	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Patented....
.. 41	1	25	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
.. 36	1	25	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
.. 28	1	25	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
.. 35	1	25	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
.. 34	1	25	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
.. 19	1	25	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
.. 29	1	25	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
.. 31	1	25	3 years or over	35 10	32 00	67 10	Patented....
.. 4	4	100	.. ..	6 37	3 56	9 93	Not patented.
.. 9	4	100	.. ..	10 44	3 77	14 21	.. ..
.. 33	8	50	.. ..	2 16	3 50	5 66	.. ..
.. 9	15	50	.. ..	6 15	3 50	9 65	.. ..

## TOWNSHIP OF CAMDEN.

Part of Lot No. 46	8	2	3 years or over	\$ 2 88	\$3 25	\$ 6 13	Patented.
South 1/2 Lot No. 35	9	50	.. ..	11 06	3 55	14 61	.. ..

## TOWNSHIP OF KALADAR.

East 1/2 of Lot 27.....	1	100	3 years or over	\$20 00	\$4 25	\$24 25	Not patented
N 1/2 of Lot 2.....	1	108	.. ..	7 70	3 63	11 33	.. ..
N W 1/2 of Lot 17.....	1	50	.. ..	28 72	4 65	33 37	Patented.....
N e 1/2 of Lot 1.....	1	160	.. ..	5 36	3 50	8 86	Not patented.
E 1/2 of Lot 21.....	1	108	.. ..	15 21	4 00	19 21	.. ..
Lot 7.....	2	200	.. ..	23 80	4 45	28 25	.. ..
Parts of Lots 12 and 13							
Helena Mining Coy's							
lands.....	2	100	.. ..	7 00	3 60	10 60	Patented.....
Lots Nos. 1 and 2.....	2	400	.. ..	17 48	4 12	21 60	Not patented.
							(S. 1/2, Not
S 1/2 of Lots 1 and 21.....	3	206	.. ..	10 80	4 00	14 80	patented
							(S. 1/2, 21, Pat.
S w 1/2 of Lot 29.....	4	70	.. ..	16 10	4 21	20 31	Not patented.
E 1/2 of Lot 5.....	5	100	.. ..	7 51	3 61	10 76	.. ..
W 1/2 of Lot 5.....	5	100	.. ..	7 90	3 65	11 55	.. ..
S 1/2 of Lot 2.....	6	90	.. ..	5 31	3 51	8 85	Patented.....
E 1/2 of Lot 4.....	6	100	.. ..	5 31	3 51	8 85	.. ..
Lot No. 3.....	6	100	.. ..	2 17	3 50	5 67	.. ..
N 1/2 of Lot 9.....	7	139	.. ..	23 80	4 44	28 21	.. ..
Part of Lot 5 owned by							
E. W. Benjamin.....	7	18	.. ..	2 83	3 50	6 33	Not patented.
Lot No. 1.....	7	105	.. ..	14 31	3 96	18 27	.. ..
Lot No. 7.....	8	173	.. ..	29 95	4 75	34 70	S 1/2 patented.
Lot No. 10.....	8	173	.. ..	29 95	4 75	34 70	Patented.....
Lot No. 1.....	8	105	.. ..	15 80	4 05	19 85	Not patented.
Lot No. 2.....	9	200	.. ..	27 62	4 63	32 25	Patented.....
Lot No. 10.....	10	190	.. ..	27 62	4 63	32 25	.. ..
Lot No. 5.....	10	200	.. ..	31 50	4 82	36 32	Not patented.
Lot No. 4.....	10	179	.. ..	12 36	3 77	16 13	Patented.....

## VILLAGE OF NEWBURGH.

Part of Lot 11, S. S. Water Street .....	1	1	3 years or over	\$11 57	\$3 58	\$15 15	Patented.....
Part of Lot 17, east side of Main Street, known as the Agricultural Grounds.....	1	7	.. ..	59 16	5 95	65 11	.. ..
Lot No. 20, N. S. Concession Street .....	2	1	.. ..	7 10	3 36	10 46	.. ..
Lot No. 65, W. S. Main Street .....	1	1	.. ..	6 72	3 33	10 05	.. ..
Lot No. 4, E. S. Brock Street .....	2	1	.. ..	28 58	5 85	34 43	.. ..
Lot No. 45, N. S. Water Street .....	1	1	.. ..	3 82	3 25	7 07	.. ..

## VILLAGE OF TAMWORTH.

Lot No. 4, block 9	1	1	3 years or over	\$ 7 60	\$ 3 38	\$10 98	Patented....
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Mrs. Elizabeth H. Thompson, of Lillydale, N.Y., Grand Worthly Wife Templar, and Member of W.C.T.U., tells how she recovered by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am one of the many of your grateful friends who have been cured through the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and who can to-day thank you for the fine health I enjoy. When I was thirty-five years old, I suffered severe backache and frequent bearing-down pains; in fact, I had womb trouble. I was very anxious to get well, and reading of the cures your Compound had made, I decided to try it. I took only six bottles, but it built me up and cured me entirely of my troubles.

"My family and relatives were naturally as gratified as I was. My niece had heart trouble and nervous prostration, and was considered incurable. She took your Vegetable Compound and it cured her in a short time, and she became well and strong, and her home to her great joy and her husband's delight was blessed with a baby. I know of a number of others who have been cured of different kinds of female trouble, and am satisfied that your Compound is the best medicine for sick women."—MRS. ELIZABETH H. THOMPSON, Box 103, Lillydale, N.Y.—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

## VEGETARIANISM.

## A Theory That Has Been Maintained From the Earliest Days.

From the earliest days vegetarians have maintained that fruit and vegetables are the proper food for mankind, and in ancient times such leaders of thought as Plato, Pythagoras, Empedocles and Pythagoras can be counted among the advocates of this doctrine.

It is in this connection that we find Virgil singing the praises of a natural diet apart from the use of flesh:

Soft chestnuts we possess  
And apples ripe, with store of curdled cream.

Still more to the point are his words in the Second Georgic at the close of a vivid description of the joys of a golden age:

Before the reign  
Of the Dierean king, before the days  
When on plain bullocks fed an impious race.

This further rendering from Latin poetry proclaims the same primeval teaching:

Forbear, O mortals, to taint your bodies  
With forbidden food.  
Earth is lavish of her riches and teems  
With kindly stores,  
Providing without slaughter or bloodshed  
All delicacies.

## DUCKS AND THUNDER.

## The Possible Origin of an Ancient English Expression.

The phrase, "like a dying duck in a thunderstorm," probably originated in

but is mummied like a statue of marble. Awlie ye inhabitants around about it are deafened with ye hideous roar of hits waters when out of its midst as out of Mont Gibell's sulphurous stinking smook issues that well nill poysons ye whole countrie about."

## Act in the Present.

Be not anxious about tomorrow. Do today's only. Fight today's temptation, and do not weaken and distract yourself by looking forward to things you cannot see and could not understand if you saw them. Enough for you that God is just and merciful and will reward every man according to his work.

## Intelligence in Monkeys.

A correspondent in the Field contributes an extraordinary instance of intelligence in the Royal park, Melbourne, Australia. He was watching some monkeys in a large cage when one of them came to the front and tried to reach a nut which had been thrown and was lying on the gravel path. Putting its arms through the bars and stretching as far as possible it found that the nut was just beyond its reach. There was straw on the floor of the cage and going to the back, where it evidently expected to find the straw less damaged, it tested straw after straw, discarding them one by one, not thinking them strong enough for the purpose. At last it found a satisfactory one, returned with it to the front of the cage and very quickly with this aid hooked the nut close enough to be picked up.

## Her Sympathy.

Little Flora was complaining that her stomach felt bad, according to the Columbia Herald. "Perhaps it's because it's empty," said her mother. "It might feel better if you had something in it." Not long afterward the minister called. In reply to a question as to his health he said that he was well, but that his head felt rather bad that day. "Perhaps it's because it's empty," spoke up Flora. "It might feel better if you had something in it."

## Genius.

Men give me some credit for genius. All the genius I have lies in this: When I have a subject in hand I study it profoundly. Day and night it is before me. I explore it in all its bearings. My mind becomes pervaded with it. Then the effort which I make the people are pleased to call the fruit of genius. It is the fruit of labor and thought.

## What He Put Up.

"Has your friend Bifkins, the architect, put up anything lately?"  
"Yes; I tried to collect a bill from him yesterday, and he put up a good bluff."

We like to give in the sunlight and to receive in the dark.—Senn.

## Candy.

"The talk about adulterated candies," said a manufacturer, "is nonsense. There is a national organization of confectionery manufacturers which makes a business of investigating all reports of poisoning from eating candy and has succeeded in exploding most of such rumors. When a child is hungry it will fill up on almost anything it can get hold of green apples, for instance, or even gravel or grass. It gets sick, and the mother, knowing it had eaten candy that day, spreads the report that the sweets were poisoned. The organization looks into every such case it hears about and finds out the truth. Compe-

ROBT. W. PAUL, IRVINE PARKS,  
Warden of the County of Lennox & Addington. Treasurer County of Lennox & Addington.  
County Treasurer's Office, Napanee, August 1st, 1901.

First published in THE NAPANEE EXPRESS, at Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, on August 12th, 1901.

**50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE**

# PATENTS

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**MUNN & Co** 361 Broadway New York  
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**Trash in Love Letters.**  
Referring to love letters, who indeed does not write rubbish when he writes a love letter? The greatest geniuses have proved themselves to be temporarily the merest simpletons when they correspond with the fair ones whom they profess to adore. Byron, who was a very astute as well as a very eloquent poet, was thoroughly aware of this fact. A master stroke of determination not to become ridiculous in love letter writing was made by the Scotch writer to the signet, who always concluded his communications with, "Yours, dearest madam, without prejudice." But we cannot all of us be Scotch lawyers.—London Telegraph.

**The Possible Origin of an Ancient English Expression.**  
The phrase, "like a dying duck in a thunderstorm," probably originated in the peculiar susceptibility exhibited by these birds to electrical disturbances. They hang their heads at such times and turn up their eyes in the most comically pathetic fashion, giving a faint die away quack now and again, as though they had quite made up their minds that their last hour had come, but were resigned. They are thus precisely typical of people whose submission, more or less forced, is made mainly with an eye to effect.  
This susceptibility seems to be inherent in ducks, for their eggs in course of hatching are spoiled by a thunderstorm when hens' eggs escape.  
It is worth noting in this connection that Shakespeare in "Timon of Athens" says, "We, poor mates, stand on this dying deck." It is just possible that this may be the real origin of the phrase, as it refers to the sinking of a ship during a thunderstorm, and deck may have been carelessly recast as duck.—London Answers.

### MARINE TURBINES.

**They Date Back to the Time of Hero of Alexandria.**  
In turbine steamers there is a marked absence of vibration, while the position low in the hull of the machinery gives great stability and in men-of-war makes better protection possible and affords facilities in maneuvering.  
The practical advantages of turbines are many. They reduce the oil bill considerably and while they occupy less floor and cubic space are simple in construction and operation.  
In a turbine there is nothing to wear out. The only parts subjected to friction are the bearings at the extremities of the spindle, but these run in oil and after years of constant service show no wear. Parsons' turbine plants of 400 horsepower and 1,800 horsepower, which have been driving electric generators for years, have not yet cost a penny for repairs.  
The steam turbine dates back to 120 B. C., when Hero of Alexandria described it in his book on pneumatics.

**The Print of the Springs.**  
A politician upon his arrival at a certain small town where he was to make a speech the following day found that the two so called hotels were crowded to the doors. Not having telegraphed for accommodations, the politician discovered that he would have to make shift as best he could. He was compelled for that night to sleep on a wire cot which had only some blankets and a sheet on it. As the statesman is a fat man, he found his improvised bed anything but comfortable.  
"Well," asked a friend, when the politician appeared in the dining room in the morning, "how did you sleep?"  
"Oh, fairly well," replied the statesman nonchalantly, "but I looked like a waffle when I got up."—Youth's Companion.  
**A Bottomless Lake in Sweden.**  
In Thomas Nashe's "Terrors of the Night," published in 1594, he says that Lake Wetter, Sweden, is bottomless. He also tells other peculiar things respecting it. "Over it no fowle flies but is frozen to death nor anie mann pass

the mother, knowing it had eaten candy that day, spreads the report that the sweets were poisoned. The organization looks into every such case it hears about and finds out the truth. Competition is too strong for any concern to try to sell adulterated goods. The firm's competitors would immediately analyze the piece which is sold suspiciously cheap, and if it contained injurious ingredients would not be slow in proclaiming the fact. Good business principles demand honesty in the manufacture of candies.

**His Wish.**  
A wicked story is told about two partners who respected each other's business ability, but who hated each other cordially. To one of them came a fairy saying that he could have any boon he desired and whatever he had his partner should have in double portion. Naturally his first wish was for a barrel of money. "All right," said the fairy, "but your partner will get two barrels on that wish." "Stop a little," said the first. "Perhaps you'd better not give me a barrel of money. I'd rather you would make me totally blind in one eye."

**Korean Customs.**  
According to the Rev. C. F. Collyer, an English missionary, the Korean "never cuts his hair or beard. To do so is considered a mark of dishonor to his parents, whom he strongly reverences. Any hairs that may happen to come out and even the parings of his finger nails are carefully saved and put into the coffin with him in order that he may go back to Mother Earth intact."

Look on the bright side. If there is a baby in the house, there are also enough safety pins for the grown folks to help themselves.

## FORTUNE TELLING

Does not take into consideration the one essential to woman's happiness—womanly health. There is many a woman whose future seems absolutely unclouded who is marked by her own condition for future disappointment and distress.  
The woman who neglects her health is neglecting the very foundation of all good fortune. For without health love loses its lustre and gold is but dross.  
Womanly health may be retained or regained by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity, dries the drains which weaken women, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong, sick women well.  
Dr. Pierce offers \$500 reward for women who cannot be cured of the above diseases. His "Prescription" has been so successful in curing thousands of cases in the past third of a century that he makes this remarkable offer to show his confidence.  
"I have taken six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Miss M. Fyfe, of Orlinda, Simcoe Co., Ontario, "and two bottles of the 'Pleasant Pellets' as you advised for congestion of uterus, ovaries, and weakness, and can safely say that your medicine has been the means of restoring me to good health again, which I had not had for over three years, until taking your medicine. I thank you very much for your kind and prompt attention to my letter asking advice."



"Favorite Prescription" has the testimony of thousands of women to its complete cure of womanly diseases.  
Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets clear the complexion and sweeten the breath.

# VEGETABLE SICILIAN

## HALL'S Hair Renewer

Renews the hair, makes it new again, restores the freshness. Just what you need if your hair is faded or turning gray, for it always restores the color. Stops falling hair, also.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send \$1.00 to R. F. HALL & CO., New York, N. Y.

## Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE.  
No. 25 Taking effect June 13, 1901.

Bannockburn and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto.					Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Bannockburn.				
Stations.	Miles.	No. 4.	No. 6.		Stations.	Miles.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.
Lve Bannockburn	0	7:00	7:00		Lve Deseronto	0	7:00	7:00	7:00
Albion	1	7:05	7:05		Arr Napanee	9	7:20	7:20	7:20
Queensboro	4	7:10	7:10		Lve Napanee	9	7:20	7:20	7:20
Bridgewater	5	7:15	7:15		Strathcona	15	8:05	12:30	4:25
					Newburgh	17	8:15	12:40	4:30
Lve Tweed	3	6:50	3:25		Thomson's Mills	18			
Stoco	7	7:05	3:45		Canden East	19	8:30	12:50	5:10
Larkins	13	7:25	4:05		Yarker	23	8:45	1:05	5:30
Maribank	17	7:40	4:20		Galbraith	25			
Erinsville	20	8:00	4:35		Moscow	27	9:20	1:20	6:00
Tamworth	20	8:00	4:35		Mudlake Bridge	30			
Wilson	24	8:15	4:45		Enterprise	32	9:35	1:35	6:12
Enterprise	28				Wilson	34			
Mudlake Bridge	31	8:30	4:55		Tamworth	38	10:00	1:55	6:35
Moscow	31	8:30	4:55		Erinsville	41	10:10		6:45
Galbraith	33				Maribank	45	10:25		6:55
Lve Yarker	35	9:05	5:05		Larkins	51	10:45		7:15
Stoco	35	9:05	5:05		Stoco	55	11:00		7:25
Lve Yarker	39	9:15	5:15		Lve Tweed	58	11:15		7:35
Canden East	40				Tweed	58	11:15		7:35
Thomson's Mills	41	9:30	5:25		Deseronto	60			
Newburgh	42	9:45	5:35		Queensboro	62			
Strathcona	43	9:45	5:35		Albion	64			
Napanee	49	10:00	5:50		Lve Bannockburn	68			
Lve Napanee	49								
Arr Deseronto	68								

NAPANEE TO DESERONTO and PICTON.					PICTON TO DESERONTO and NAPANEE.				
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive		Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	
Napanee	Deseronto	Deseronto	Picton		Picton	Deseronto	Deseronto	Napanee	
* 2 15 a.m.	2 35 a.m.				6 00 a.m.	7 30 a.m.	9 55 a.m.	10 15 a.m.	
3 35 "	3 55 "	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.		10 00 a.m.	11 30 a.m.	11 45 a.m.	12 05 p.m.	
6 35 "	6 55 "						3 50 p.m.	4 10 "	
8 35 "	8 55 "						6 10 "	6 30 "	
10 35 "	10 55 "	1 40 p.m.	3 10 p.m.				7 40 "	8 00 "	
1 10 p.m.	1 30 p.m.						12 50 a.m.	1 10 a.m.	
4 30 "	4 50 "	5 30 p.m.	7 00 p.m.				2 50 "	3 10 "	
6 55 "	7 15 "						6 00 "	6 20 "	
8 40 "	9 00 "	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.				7 00 "	7 20 "	
8 45 "	9 05 "						7 20 "	7 40 "	

\*Daily. All other trains run daily (Sundays excepted).

C. CARTER, Gen. Manager. J. F. CHAPMAN, Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass. Agent. H. B. SHERWOOD, Superintendent.



## SALT AND ICE.

**The Process That Begins When the Two Are Mixed.**

It is not correct to say that salt dissolves ice, since real solution only takes place when a solid, liquid or gas is dissolved in a liquid.

The true explanation of the fact that ice melts when common salt is added to it depends upon the simple physical principle that when a salt is dissolved in water heat is absorbed, and its temperature is lowered. When salt and ice are mixed together some of the salt dissolves in the small amount of water which is always present, the temperature is thereby lowered, and a new freezing point is established.

The remainder of the ice—being at a temperature higher than this new freezing point—slowly melts, and more salt is dissolved until the solution is saturated. The temperature can in this way be lowered to 22 degrees C., which is the freezing point of a definite compound of salt and water.

The salts dissolved in sea waters serve a very important purpose, as it requires a greater degree of cold to cause the formation of ice on them than on fresh water.

## ANCIENT CURRENCY.

**The Chinese Once Used Small Bronze Knives For Money.**

Knife money, a species of ancient Chinese currency, was associated with the state of Ts'i, one of the most powerful of the early subdivisions of the Celestial Empire, which came into power B. C. 1122 and was subdued by the rival state of Ts'in, B. C. 224. This quaint form of money consisted of small curved bronze knives, some seven inches in length, with inscribed blades and handles terminating in rings.

This knife money dropped out of use with the reduction of Ts'i, but was revived by the usurper Wang Mang, who was murdered A. D. 23. The issues of this potentate were half as long again as the earlier currency. They were also much thicker, and the ring at the end of the handle was replaced by a rim and central square hole resembling the hole in the modern "cash." Other Chinese currencies of great antiquity and of similar sort were adze money, or small hatchets, with such varieties of tool currency as chisels, spades and planes, all of which passed from hand to hand in the ordinary way as a circulating medium.

## THE WORD "HANDICAP."

**It Comes From the Ancient Custom of Hand in the Cup.**

In former days a "handicap" was conducted thus: A, wishing for something which belonged to B, say a horse, would offer his watch for it. If A agreed, C was chosen to fix the sum that should be given by one or the other to make the exchange fair.

The three then put down a stake, and A and B, each holding a piece of money, put their hands into a cap or hat, or into their pockets, while C, enlarging on the respective merits of the horse and watch, made his award in as rapid and complex a manner as possible, ending it with the words, "Draw, gentlemen!"

A and B instantly drew out and opened their hands. If money appeared in both the exchange was made; if in one only, or in neither, the award was off, and in every case C took the stakes.

The modern use of handicap has arisen from the employment of experts to make fair conditions for a race in which the competitors are of unequal age or power.

## THE LOWER ANIMALS.

## Caution.

Do not make the mistake of paying more for some untried brand of Binder Twice from a travelling agent than you can buy the reliable and well-known brands from your home dealer for.

MADOLE & WILSON.

## TYING KNOTS IN JAPAN.

**It Is a Serious Art, as a Mistake May Mean an Insult.**

Like the arranging of flowers, the tying of knots has been carried to the point of a complex art by the Japanese. There is one way—one right way, that is—to knot the cord that confines a birthday or New Year's present. There is one way to tie the brocade bag of the tea jar when the latter is empty and another when it is full. Not only general ignorance of social customs but deadly insults may be communicated by the way a knot is tied, foreigners often making dreadful mistakes either through not knowing or from ignoring the niceties of knot etiquette.

Hooks and eyes, buttons and buckles are unknown so far as Japanese dress is concerned. They do not have much to fasten, but what they do have they fasten with cord. That is why they have carried the tying of cord so far. The Japanese have hundreds of ornamental knots, some of them so old that they antedate written history.

Japanese children are taught to make knots just as they are taught to write and draw. All sorts of flower and animal forms are copied. There is the chrysanthemum knot, the iris knot, plum blossom, pine tree and cherry blossom knots. There is a stork knot, a turtle knot, a knot named for the sacred mountain Fujiyama. An easy knot is called the "old man's knot." There is also an "old woman's knot."

## THE PARISIAN LUNCH.

**A Substantial Meal Served in the Middle of the Day.**

Noon or 12:30 is the universal hour for the strictly Parisian lunch, which commences with "hors d'oeuvres," appetizers eaten with butter—the only time butter is ever served on a French table.

The endless variety of "hors d'oeuvres" would fill a volume—sardines, shrimps, olives, radishes. Tiny salads of every description are included among them.

An egg or fish course follows, and the various ways in which both are cooked would also fill a volume. Next the meat is served—beef, mutton, lamb or veal—accompanied by one vegetable or a salad. If a vegetable, the salad follows as a separate course with fowl, game or cold meat of some kind. If a salad is the accessory for the meat then some vegetable comes after it as a single course preceding the cheese—never omitted—and which with fruit of some kind forms the dessert. Between the salad and cheese course a sweet dish, an "entremet," consisting of a custard, cream, tart or the like, is often served, but cheese and fruit are usually allowed the honors of the ordinary average luncheon dessert topped off with a good cup of coffee and a tiny glass of some liqueur.—What to Eat.

## A Simple Question.

"May a man marry his widow's sister?" was a question I heard put to a prominent lawyer.

"Certainly he may," was the reply without a moment's hesitation. Then the lawyer had another thing coming.

## Secr.

"Tell me what you eat and I'll tell you what you are," said the secr.

## ELECTRIC LIGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

5th—The man in charge of the Napanee Electric Light Company's station informed me that the load on peak was 110 horse power 1000-16 c. p. lamps. This indicates the revenue would be \$10,000 with an operating charge of \$8000 for interest, depreciation, fuel, labor, carbons, repairs, etc., exclusive of street lighting.

6th—The prosperous Town of Napanee, in my opinion, cannot afford to go without an efficient and reliable lighting plant. In a pleasant stroll through the town one sees practically nothing but nice houses and the well kept lawns, streets, etc., giving evidence, in my opinion, that Napanee is inhabited by a class of people who know the advantage and comforts of electric lights over any other artificial light, and that the majority of the citizens would prefer, and would use electric light, provided it was supplied from a source that made it thoroughly reliable, and furnished it at reasonable rates.

7th—Gas at \$250 per M feet is equal to 1½¢ per hour for a 5 ft. gas burner giving 16 c. p., while the electric light can be supplied at 1¢ per hour for each 16 c. p. incandescent lamp, or 3/5 the price of gas.

8th—With electric light there are no matches required. It is always ready. It does not heat the house in summer, nor smoke up the walls, lace curtains, etc., nor consume the oxygen required by mankind when the house is closed during winter months.

I am of opinion that with gas costing \$250 per M. the Town of Napanee can support a first class lighting plant with profit; such a plant can be built complete for \$40,000 and consist of high grade efficient apparatus direct connected generator (no belts) compound condensing engines A-1 Street Lighting System (either arc or incandescent lamps) a fire proof building, large enough to instal water-works pumps in later on and having best water tube boilers sufficient capacity to run lighting and pumping. (Bear in mind that this provides for a pump station also, boiler capacity etc.)

## ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES.

Interest and Depreciation 10 per cent .....	\$4000 00
Repairs .....	200 00
Labor .....	2100 00
450 tons Coal at \$4.00 .....	1800 00
1350 lamps at 16c .....	217 60
900 sets of carbons at 3c .....	27 00
Sundries .....	200 00

Total .....

\$8544 60

## INCOME.

Street Lighting, 20 lamps at \$65 00 .....	\$1300 00
Domestic Lighting 1350,000 lamp hours at 0.0075 .....	10,200 00

Total .....

\$11,500 00

\$8,544 60

Profit .....

\$2955 40

or 985 per cent.

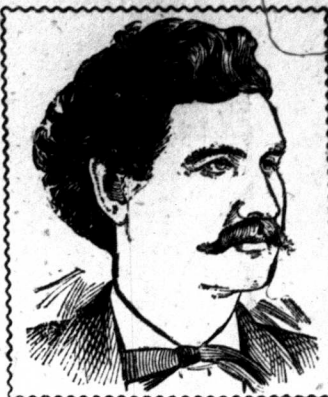
## IN GENERAL RE THE ELECTRIC LIGHT SITUATION.

The Town may construct a street lighting plant, by paying for that portion of the Napanee Electric Light Company's plant that is the arc light machinery and lamps and I am of opinion that if the Town decides to take such course, and the matter of the value of that portion of The Napanee Company's plant is decided by arbitration, the award if any to the

## MEN OF PROMINENCE

[Use Pe-ru-na for Catarrh.]

Pe-ru-na Cures Catarrh Wherever Located.



F. Y. FITZPATRICK, M. C.

Hon. F. Y. Fitzpatrick, Congressman from Kentucky, writes from the National Hotel, Washington, D. C., as follows:

"At the solicitation of a friend I used your Peruna and can cheerfully recommend your remedy to anyone suffering with catarrh or who needs a good tonic."

—F. Y. Fitzpatrick.

Peruna is the remedy for catarrh. Almost everybody knows that by heresay and thousands know it by experience.

What can be cured in the beginning in a week or two by using Peruna, if allowed to become chronic, may require months of faithful treatment. *You had better take Peruna now for by and by you may be obliged to take it for some time in order to get well. Now the warm, dry weather will assist in your cure. You are not liable to catch fresh cold and delay your cure.*

Hundreds of men of dignity and prominence from all over the United States endorse Peruna.

No other remedy receives such convincing testimonials. Send for free book of testimonials.

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

## ALL GOOD THINGS

must win upon their merits. The International Dictionary has won a greater distinction upon its merits and is in more general use than any other work of its kind in the English language.

A. H. Sayce, LL.D., D.D., of Oxford University, England, has recently said of it: It is indeed a marvelous work; it is difficult to conceive of a dictionary more exhaustive and complete. Everything is in it—not only what we might expect to find in such a work, but also what few of us would ever have thought of looking for.

A supplement to the new edition has brought it fully up to date. I have been looking through the latter with a feeling of astonishment at its completeness, and the amount of labor that has been put into it.

LET US SEND YOU FREE

The modern use of handicap has arisen from the employment of experts to make fair conditions for a race in which the competitors are of unequal age or power.

## THE LOWER ANIMALS.

**They Are Keen of Perception, But Are Incapable of Thought.**

Animals have keen preceptions—keener in many respects than our own—but they form no conceptions. Have no powers of comparing one thing with another. They live entirely in and through their senses. To all that inner world of reflection, imagination, comparison, reason, they are strangers. They never return upon themselves in thought. They have sense memory, sense-intelligence, and they profit in many ways by experience, but they have not soul memory or rational intelligence. All the fundamental emotions and appetites men and the lower animals share in common, such as fear, anger, love, hunger, jealousy, cunning, pride, curiosity, play, but the world of thought and thought experience and the emotions that go with it belong to man alone.

It is as if the psychic world were divided into two planes, one above the other—the plane of sense and the plane of spirit. In the plane of sense live the lower animals, only now and then just breaking for a moment into the higher plane. In the world of sense man is immersed also; this is his start and foundation, but he rises into the plane of spirit, and here lives his proper life. He is emancipated from sense in a way that beasts are not.—John Burroughs in Harper's Magazine.

## A PLAGUE RELIC.

**The London Gazette Was One Result of the Great Epidemic.**

A curious relic of the great plague survives still in the London Gazette. During the epidemic the autumn session of parliament was held at Oxford from Oct. 9 to 31, 1665, and Charles II. and his court went there to attend the session and to escape infection.

As it was essential that London should be kept informed of the proceedings, the king started an official journal, entitled the Oxford Gazette, the first number of which appeared on Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1665. It contained an account of what had been done in the way of appointments and gave some items of court news. About two months later the publication was transferred to the metropolis as the London Gazette.

The first Oxford issue does not appear to have reached London until Nov. 22, at least Pepys records under that date, very characteristically: "This day the first of the Oxford Gazettes come out; very pretty, full of news, and no folly in it. Wrote by Williamson. It pleased me to have it demonstrated that a purser without professed cheating is a professed loser, twice as much as he gets."

### Forgetful.

Hicks—I do try to be polite, but I seem to be forever forgetting my manners. Wicks—What's the matter now? Hicks—I just gave a woman my seat in the street car and forgot to thank her for taking it.

### Regulated by His Uncle.

Franklin—Does your watch keep regular time? Shankin—I should say so; it goes in the fifth of every month and comes out the fifteenth.

### Wouldn't Interfere.

Little Girl—Papa, it's raining. Papa (whose temper is somewhat ruffled)—Well, let it rain. Little Girl (timidly)—I was going to, papa.

without a moment's hesitation. Then the lawyer had another think coming.

### Seer.

"Tell me what you eat and I'll tell you what you are," said the seer. The man told him what he ate. "You're a blanked fool!" said the seer. "Wonderful! Wonderful!" exclaimed the man.

### At First Sight.

"Did he fall in love at first sight?" "Yes. First sight of her bank account."

## Deafness Cannot be Cured.

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out, and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.  
Sold by Druggists, 7c.  
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Hay Fork Ropes, Pullies, Paris Green Hay Forks and all kinds of tools for haying  
**BOYLE & SON.**

### Oxford Training.

The average citizen, if asked what was taught at Oxford, would probably reply, "Useless learning." And in many ways it is a true answer, for its aim is not to turn out doctors, lawyers and merchants, ready made, but men with carefully trained minds, fitted not for this or that profession, but for the whole conduct of life. It is contended that such a man will insensibly take a wider view of his subject than the specialist, for he approaches it from a different standpoint.—London Outlook.

### Good Living In China.

An English surgeon at Hongkong writes that "all Chinamen eat fish and pork at morning and evening meals. Fowls and ducks are always on the table of all but the most humble of the coolie class, and they do not have them because they cannot afford them. I hope this will be a sufficient answer to those who maintain that Chinamen live on rice. It is not nearly so true as that the Scotch live on porridge."

**Red-rite**

Speaks for itself

**Red-rite**

Cures Sick Headache

**Red-rite**

Cures Nervous Headache

**Red-rite**

Cures Neuralgic Headache

**Red-rite**

Cures Summer Headache

**Red-rite**

Cures Bilious Headache

**Red-rite**

Cures any Headache

**Red-rite**

Is Pleasant to Take

**Red-rite**

Is Absolutely Safe

**Red-rite**

Gives Speedy Relief

**Red-rite**

Sells for 25c a box

**Red-rite**

Sample box sent free

THE HERALD REMEDY CO.

Chicago

Montreal

Company's plant is the one of opinion that if the Town decided to take such course, and the matter of the value of that portion of The Napanee Company's plant is decided by arbitration, the award if any to the Napanee Electric Light Company would not be sufficient to pay their arbitration costs. However, it may not be necessary to submit the matter to arbitration, as it may prove that they have lost all their rights under the Municipal Act relating to electric light, gas and water-works, due to the failure of The Napanee Electric Light Company, to give a proper and regular service. (See Clause A-4, page 246 of The Consolidated Municipal Act of 1903.)

In closing my remarks upon the electric light situation, would say, that the general situation in Napanee is not what might be considered safe. In some of the streets are exceedingly long spans of wire. Some of the poles are so bad that they would fall over if the wires were removed from them. One in particular that I noticed is located opposite Mrs. Shibley's house. There is another opposite the English Church, and another in front of Mr. Boyle's residence. Another instance of gross neglect is found in the case where some wires were burned through, falling into the street and allowed to remain in that condition all night, killing a cat. It is fortunate that no human lives were lost, due to these wires.

The condition of the 4000 volt lines running through your Town, is rather serious and it is the first time in my twenty years experience, that I have seen wires carrying this high voltage, operated in the dangerous manner that is employed in Napanee. These wires are actually fastened to insulators which are designed and sold for use on 100 volt wires. The conclusion reached by the writer, was that the person or persons owning, operating and being responsible for these wires, do not realize the possible danger from these wires.

Between twelve and one o'clock on the morning of July 10th, I witnessed a display of fire works from these 4000 volt wires, in the trees opposite the Post Office. It had been raining during the night before, and the trees, houses, etc., were thoroughly saturated, otherwise it is possible that a fire would have occurred, due to these 4000 volt wires being short circuited. A man, who I believe is the Town night watchman, was present a portion of the time. There was also a young man there, who I understand was in charge of the electric light plant. I advised this young man to have the current cut off at once, but he said there was no phone to the power house. He rushed off to telephone to some one to drive to the power house and have them shut off the power. The electric display continued for almost an hour when it stopped, due I believe to the wires having burned through and no doubt they were found hanging down in the trees.

I questioned the young man referred to, and I do not hesitate to say that he has practically no knowledge of the electric light business. These same 4000 volt wires were sparking all evening on the cross arms on a pole opposite the Town Hall, or near the Paisley House, where two transformers are located in a wood box, on the pole. The cross arm on the top of this pole is badly burned, clearly indicating to the writer, that there has been at some time previous to the writer's visit, heavy leakage and short circuits on this pole. The low tension wires from this pole are the same wires that lead to the photograph gallery, destroyed by fire some time ago, and also to Mr. Graham's carriage works, also des-

A supplement to the new edition has been brought fully up to date. I have been looking through the latter with a feeling of astonishment at its completeness, and the amount of labor that has been put into it.

## LET US SEND YOU FREE

"A Test in Pronunciation" which affords a pleasant and instructive evening's entertainment.

Illustrated pamphlet also free.

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troyed some time ago.

I would call your attention to the Underwriters Rules and Regulations, a copy of which is enclosed with this report, and would refer you to page 36, paragraph 39.

NOTE—A report on the waterworks by the same writer will appear in our next edition.

## STICHOMETRY.

**A Book Custom That Never Attained Any Very Extensive Usage.**

Stichometry, from the Greek stichos, a row, line or verse, and metron, a measure, is used in two senses. The first applies to the subject matter of Hebrew literature, whereby the rhythmic lines which constitute the parallelism of the poetical books are portioned off from one another; the second to an entirely artificial method of measuring off the contents of each book by so many lines of fixed or average length.

The former is of great antiquity and may have been introduced by the sacred writers themselves. The latter is due to Euthalius of Alexandria, 458, who applied it to the Pauline epistles and later to the gospels.

St. Jerome professed to have founded his method upon a similar treatment of the text in existing manuscripts of Demosthenes and Cicero. His original arrangement is thought to be represented by the Codex Amiatinus at Florence and that of Euthalius in the Codex Claromontanus at Paris.

As this system left a large proportion of each page blank and as vellum was costly, stichometry never attained any very extensive usage.

## GROUND PEARLS.

**The Product of the Young of Certain Scale Insects.**

The large order of hemiptera includes what are known as scale insects (coccidae), some of which are very destructive to fruit trees, while others are the source of cochineal, and, perhaps, were the manna upon which the children of Israel fed in the wilderness.

The life history of these insects includes a motionless pupa stage, similar to the chrysalis of a moth or butterfly. Before passing into this dormant and helpless condition, the young of certain scale bugs make their way into the earth, and then a sticky fluid exudes from their bodies and quickly hardens into a protective coating, resembling plain or colored glass, and causes them to look something like beads, so that in some parts of the world they are known as "ground pearls."

The best known of these are dug out of the earth in the West Indies and strung into necklaces or other ornaments. Similar objects are prized and worn by the natives of other regions.

### Roman Nature.

It is constantly said that human nature is heartless. Do not believe it. Human nature is kind and generous, but it is narrow and blind and can only with difficulty conceive anything but what it immediately sees and feels.



# IN THE GARDEN OF EDEN

## Conduct of Our First Parents After They Had Sinned.

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Four, by Wm. Bally, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

Adespatch from Los Angeles, Cal., says: Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text—Genesis iii., 8, "And Adam and his wife hid themselves."

"Where was the garden of Eden?" is the theme of a never ending discussion. Some think its site was at the north pole. The site of the garden does not, however, concern us so much as the event which took place there. Man was put on his trial in that garden, and he failed. The consequences of his disobedience have come down to us, for all his descendants have been deprived of the blessings which would have been theirs had he obeyed God. I do not wonder that the sterile region around the north pole should have seemed a fitting scene for the catastrophe. In the course of the ages it may have been that the glory and fertility of Eden may have been transformed into a region of ice and snow. Many have tried to penetrate it and have failed.

Some think the garden of Eden was fragrant with the flowers of a continent which once stretched between the old world and the new. Exploring parties have gone forth and have claimed that they have located with their sounding lines the lost Atlantis. They assert that the islands of the New Iberides are only the highest mountain peaks of that famous continent which was sunk by tidal wave and engulfed by earthquake. Some claim that the garden of Eden was in Persia, others that it was watered by the outflowings of the mighty Nile, others that it was in India and still others that it was central China. But here to-day, in the words of my text, we are not concerned with the site of the garden of Eden, but with the conduct of our first parents after they had sinned. No sooner had Adam and his wife eaten of the forbidden fruit than they hid themselves, as frightened hares hide themselves in the jungles of the forests from the baying hounds. The voice of God calling them to confession of their sin was a summons to judgment which they would have evaded if they had been able.

Our first parents hid themselves after they had sinned. That is always the impulse of the conscious sinner. He shrinks from meeting the God whom he has offended. A famous writer once declared, "The sins of the garden of Eden are as old as the dawn of creation, yet, like the rising sun, each day they are ever fresh and have new applications for each changing hour." The theological terms supralapsarianism and infralapsarianism and sublapsarianism—whether "God's foreordination started before man or with the fall of man"—may offer exciting themes for doctrinal discussion in a young minister's seminary course. They have not, however, any practical interest for an audience of the present day.

What we first want to do is to find out how Adam and Eve sulked away into the Edenic jungles to hide themselves after they had eaten of the fruit of the forbidden tree. Then to ask whether living men and women are not now acting in the same way in trying to conceal themselves

so in life. If a man does you a meanness, he will always hate you for doing it." Ah, yes, that is life! By the very reason you shun men and women who have done you no wrong I know you have done them a wrong. "Adam and his wife hid themselves" not because God hated them. They hated God because they had disobeyed God and eaten of the forbidden tree. Beware, O man, how you flee your innocent victims! You are now shunning them in Satanic hiding places.

### CONCEALING SIN.

How does man try to conceal his first sin behind a mighty bulwark of many sins? Here is a young man who has been brought up in a country home. He was raised up right. He had his first gospel lessons instilled into him at the family altar, in the Sunday school, and in the church pew, where, as a little child, he used to be taken to hear the service, and would sleep through the long sermon, clasped in his mother's arms. Away from home he falls into bad companionship. He gradually gets into the habit of spending his evenings in billiard halls, and his Sundays on excursion trains and picnic parties. He drinks a little. He plays cards a little. He dresses a little better than he can afford. He runs a little in debt. One night gambling he says to himself, "Why while seeing some of his companions cannot I make a little money that way?" He is a collector for the store. He plays and loses. He plays again and loses. He feels again for money in his pocket. Now his cheeks pale and his hands tremble, for his fingers have touched the envelope which belongs to his employer. He says to himself: "I must win. I will borrow \$5 and pay it back very soon." He plays again and loses; again, and loses. What is the result? The next day he dare not confess, so he doctors his accounts. He keeps on using other people's money until at last one night in order to conceal his past sins he forges. Then all the infernal regions clap their hands for joy. At last they have a new victim. The law places its heavy hand upon that young man's shoulder. A striped suit and a penitentiary cell and a broken hearted mother are the results of the sinner trying to conceal his sin behind a bulwark of many sins.

### RESPONSIBILITY OF SIN.

I believe in many cases the responsibility of sin may be placed upon other shoulders than upon the head of the one who has to suffer. But, though in some cases the responsibility of sin may be placed upon other shoulders, this was not true of Adam's sin. It was not true of Eve's sin. It is not true of your sin. It is not true of my sin. God is willing to give you and me enough spiritual strength to resist any temptation which confronts us if we only go to him for help, as he was ready to help Adam and Eve. And, my friends, in reference to our own sins let us have the manliness to acknowledge them. In the courts even a criminal earns the contempt of his fellows when, as they say, "he pleads the baby act." The way to forgiveness is by humble confession, and there is no other way. If a man will not take that way he ought to realize that he is dooming himself to destruction, that excuses are of no avail, and that he himself and no other is responsible. Never charge

### BISMARCK'S STRATEGY.

Means He Took to Prevent His Letters Being Opened.

Bismarck was not only a statesman, able to handle abstract theories of government, but a shrewd player of the lesser games of life. Some years ago an anonymous writer contributed to the New Review this story of the Iron Chancellor's very human cleverness. When he represented Prussia at the Diet of Frankfurt in 1866, he had reason to suspect that his letters and despatches were tampered with by the Austrians. Other diplomats suffered from the same meddling.

One day, after a stormy meeting, Bismarck and the representative from Hanover walked away together, and as they walked the Hanoverian touched on the sore subject, and asked Bismarck if he had found a way to get his letters through.

"You shall" know presently," answered Bismarck.

The prince, as the two strolled along, led the way through dingy by-paths into a slum. Drawing on a thick pair of gloves, he entered a little shop where the poor bought tea, cheese, pickles, lamp, oil and such commodities. The astonished Hanoverian followed.

"Boy," called Bismarck to the stupid-looking lad behind the counter, "do you sell soap?"

"Yes, sir," replied the boy, putting before Bismarck a variety of strong-scented cakes.

"How much is this? And this?" said the diplomatist, handling one cake after another.

While the soap selected was being wrapped up Bismarck thrust his hand into his pocket and drew out an unenclosed letter. He gave an exclamation as of dismay and surprise. Apparently annoyed at his forgetfulness, he cried, "Boy do you sell envelopes?"

Envelopes of a cheap grade were there produced, and Bismarck put the letter in one. Then he asked for pen and ink, and set out to write address, but his heavy glove hindered him. "Here, boy," he exclaimed, throwing down the pen, "just write this address for me!"

When the scrawl was finished, Bismarck took the letter and left the shop.

"There," he said, putting the letter to his companion's nose, "what with the soap, the herring, the candles and the cheese, I don't think they'll smell my despatch under that writing."

## A FAMOUS AMBASSADOR

### INTERESTING CHAT WITH VIS-COUNT HAYASHI.

This Remarkable Man Tells the Secret of Japan's Success.

"Sincerity, in my opinion, is the most important qualification for advancement in life."

The above, coming from the man who has been chosen by Japan to safeguard that country's interests in Great Britain, is worth much consideration.

The Japanese are, of course, at the present moment the most interesting people on the face of the earth, and certainly all other nations wonder at and many admire them, for it is now an oft-told story that although these dauntless warriors were but the other day practically unacquainted with modern warfare, they are now, as is common knowledge to all, victorious all along the line.

His Excellency Viscount Hayashi is, needless to say, a man of many and onerous duties; nevertheless, he has been good enough to find time to say something about his early days, certain portions of which bring into prominence some of the reasons for the rapid and unparalleled advance of the Japanese people.

A BORN FIGHTER

## PATERNAL NEW ZEALAND

### DETAILS OF THE LABOR CONTROLLING SYSTEM.

State Life Insurance and Public Trust—A Paradise by Law.

If laws can make a paradise for the working man, New Zealand is surely such a paradise, for his interests are here hedged about with barbed-wire laws which it would seem impossible for the most grasping capitalist or the most soulless corporation to break through, writes Dr. Francis E. Clark.

Children are protected with special solicitude. A number of trades deemed noxious are forbidden them, like silvering mirrors, dipping lucifer matches, etc. Women and children under sixteen must not be employed for more than forty-eight hours a week or at any time between six in the evening and eight in the morning, or for more than four hours and a half at a time without half an hour's interval for meals.

The workman's wages, too, are protected as in no other land. Wages are payable in money only. Any clause in a contract providing that part of the wages shall be paid in goods or otherwise than in money is null and void, and "an employer may not sue for the value of goods supplied to a workman at any shop or store belonging in any degree to him; nor may he in a claim for wages against him plead any counter-claim or set-off."

### PAYMENT OF WAGES.

Wages must be paid at intervals of not more than one week, and boys under eighteen must be paid a minimum wage of five shillings and girls a minimum of four shillings per week.

Moreover a weekly half holiday is everywhere compulsory. Shops and factories must close at 1 o'clock on Saturdays, unless the local authorities, as is sometimes the case, elect Wednesday, more often Thursday, or some other day of the week for the half holiday. Almost universal satisfaction is expressed with the working of this law. Business men admit that the volume of their business has not been reduced, as they at first feared, and a well-known authority on New Zealand affairs declares: "There is, perhaps, no other among the labor enactments that has conferred such obvious benefit, with so little injury and so little friction, as these clauses which have added half a day a week to the leisure of the community."

### WITHOUT A STRIKE.

So far from regretting the formation of labor unions or opposing them, New Zealanders encourage them, and the very act of Parliament which ten years ago established compulsory arbitration is entitled: "An Act to encourage the formation of industrial unions or associations, and to facilitate the settlement of industrial disputes by conciliation and arbitration." This in turn has promoted the formation of employers' unions, and so the responsible recognized and "registered" organizations on both sides are provided for carrying the dispute to the court of settlement.

Together with the court of arbitration, 'Boards of Conciliation' are established in each of the six 'industrial districts' of the colony. These boards consist of five members, two chosen from the registered union of workmen, two from the employers' union, while these four choose a fifth as their chairman.

If all the parties to the dispute accept the ruling of this Board of Conciliation the matter is settled for three years, and the case goes no further. If, however, as is usually the case, the award is not satisfactory to one or the other of the parties concerned, the matter is carried to the Court of Arbitration, which

for all the audience of the present day.

What we first want to do is to find out is how Adam and Eve sulked away into the Edenic jungles to hide themselves after they had eaten of the fruit of the forbidden tree. Then to ask whether living men and women are not now acting in the same way in trying to conceal themselves in similar hiding places. I want to show them how vain are such attempts at concealment from the omniscient eye of God and by the help of the Holy Spirit to woo them from their retreats and lead them to bend in humble contrition at the foot of the cross. There, there is pardon and cleansing for the sinner, and there may the vilest and most polluted be sprinkled with the blood which will make them whiter than the driven snow.

#### APPLICATION TO THE TEXT.

Modern application the first. We find Adam and Eve hiding away from God in the garden of Eden when we see men and women shunning the faces of those whom they have wronged. We find the Satanic retreat of the first paradise in the sulking feet and the averted gaze and the conspicuous absence of those who after they have injured a brother flee his presence even as the prodigal son when he desired to do wrong planned to take his goods and leave his father's house and go into the far country where he would not be in the presence of his parents, whose hearts the wayward boy was breaking. It is a peculiar but incontrovertible fact that sin, no matter whether spasmodic or habitual, produces a sense of humiliation and degradation in the presence of its victims whom it has deceived or injured. Thus Herod, the tetrarch, although he was a great Roman governor, trembled when he thought the beheaded John the Baptist was risen from the dead. Thus Gertrude, Hamlet's mother, fled from the room in which she and her guilty paramour, King Claudius, saw the tragedy enacted of the death of her murdered husband. Thus the erring husband always wants to seek the companionship of any person rather than that of his wronged wife. The dissolute father feels a coward's humiliation when he looks into the clear, honest, blue eyes of his son who may not be at that time over fifteen years of age and who could in no way injure his parent if he would.

#### WHY DO WE NOT FORGIVE.

Why is that lifetime friendship between you and your school chum broken up? You were both born in the same country village. You grew up together. You played ball together, flew kites together, went fishing in the old brook together, sat side by side behind the same school desk and ate your lunches out of each other's baskets. You came to the city on the same train, lived in the same boarding house and went to work at the same city store on the same day. Why are you estranged? I will tell you. You both fell in love with the same girl. In order to win that girl's affections you lied about your old friend. You circulated evil reports about his past life, when you know that no squalid, truer man ever lived. You said his family was not respectable, when his mother used to be a second mother to you and helped nurse you when you were sick. You hate your old school friend not because he has done an injustice to him. "What is the matter with Mr. So-and-so?" I once asked my father. "He never comes around the house as he used to do." "No," said father, "he is my enemy. I loaned him some money. He would not pay me back. However, for old times' sake I forgave him the debt and said it was all right. But he has never forgiven me the injustice he has done me." Then my father said: "Frank, that is always

the case of the betrayer of his fellows when, as they say, 'he pleads the baby act.' The way to forgiveness is by humble confession, and there is no other way. If a man will not take that way he ought to realize that he is dooming himself to destruction, that excuses are of no avail and that he himself and no other is responsible. Never charge your doom upon your mother, your wife, your child, your surroundings, when you have no one to blame but your sinful self. Do not try to conceal sin with cowardly words such as those which Adam uttered when he said, 'Yes, I sinned, but the woman whom thou gavest to be with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did eat.' Inexpressibly contemptible was this cowardly excuse, and the woman caught the infection. She would not bear the responsibility for her own and her husband's sin, but attempted to fasten the entire blame on the serpent. Ah, no! Excuses of the Great Judge. Be open, be and evasions wither in the presence true, acknowledge your sins, and he is faithful and just to forgive your sins and cleanse you from all unrighteousness. It is he who tries to justify himself by accusing others who will be condemned.

#### LOVE REIGNED EVERYWHERE.

Thus we started this sermon with a garden; we are going to end it with a garden. The apostle Paul sees in the story of our first home—stead a wrecked and disorganized animal and vegetable and ichthyological and ornithological and human world. He leads us to see how the whole creation—the birds of the air, and the fishes of the sea, and the beasts of the forest, and the flowers of the fields—were influenced through, and had their natures changed by, the sins of man. Once love reigned everywhere. Now the law of life is dependent upon the "survival of the fittest." The eagle begins to mount higher and higher and higher, not to come nearer to the heavens to see God, but that on account of the greater altitude he can have a wider horizon to swoop; that with his keen eye he may see the helpless dove afar off, into which the feathered murderer can plunge that terrible beak and rip and tear and slay. Once the trees as lovers stretched forth their arms of branches and with rustle and moan talked to each other until for very love they trembled with delight. Then it was affection, wooing affection, and tenderness, enchanting tenderness. But now the batteries of the storms are unlimbered, and the thunderbolts are aimed at their hearts. Now the mighty forest giants, not as lovers, but as dying warriors, groan and totter and fall. Once the lion and the lamb lay down side by side to sleep. But after the sin of man the caress of the shaggy brute was the prelude to a bite by which the helpless lamb was gashed and torn and became a meal for its foe.

Oh, my brother, will you not believe that this call of God the Father to his wayward children may mean a paradise, an Eden and a redeemed world, glorified with love on the land, in the heavens and under the seas? Will you not heed the Father's call, which is to-day seeking you even in your shameful hiding places?

#### FOR THE POOR.

A lot of minstrels went to a country town and advertised to give a performance for "the benefit of the poor; tickets reduced to 12 cents." The hall was crammed full. The next morning a committee for the poor called upon the treasurer of the concern for the amount the said benefit had netted. The treasurer expressed astonishment at the demand. "I thought," said the chairman of the committee, "you advertised this concert for the benefit of the poor?"

Replied the treasurer:— "Didn't we put the tickets down to 12 cents so that the poor could all

is, needless to say, a man of many and onerous duties; nevertheless, he has been good enough to find time to say something about his early days, certain portions of which bring into prominence some of the reasons for the rapid and unparalleled advance of the Japanese people.

#### A BORN FIGHTER.

Viscount Hayashi knows something of warfare from the actual and grim side, for in his student days he fought in the civil war in Tokugawa's party, and had the misfortune to be taken prisoner by the Government troops. It has been stated, when so taken prisoner, he was condemned to execution, but on account of his knowledge of English was spared, and sent to a legation where such knowledge might be useful. Part of this, however, is a misstatement, for his Excellency tells the writer that he "participated in the general amnesty afterwards granted, but there was no connection whatever between these events, and his entering into the diplomatic service, which, in fact, happened many years after the war."

The Japanese, as a people, are distinguished by a strong patriotic spirit, and doubtless Viscount Hayashi was imbued with this when, as a mere boy, he determined to become a naval officer, attending the necessary schools and colleges to qualify for that career.

#### ARDENT PATRIOTS ALL.

Every career in Japan is open to the poorest of the Mikado's subjects, for so strong is the patriotic feeling that class jealousy is entirely absent. "Everyone for his country" is the watchword steadfastly held in view.

There are three classes in Japan—nobility, gentry, and commonalty, and the officials of the public services are the flower of the nation.

At the commencement of the reign of the present Mikado, the Imperialists decided that without intercourse with foreign nations the greatness they so ardently desired for their country could not be achieved, and they set themselves strenuously to work to prepare for this enlightenment by establishing relations with other countries, and thoroughly qualifying themselves for equality with such. It is interesting to know from Viscount Hayashi how keenly the Japanese have for some time competed with, and even outstripped, European Universities. As an instance, Viscount Hayashi, in common with his fellow-students, not only had to work at all the usual subjects inseparable from an English public school and college course, but also had to acquire English, German, Russian, French, and Italian. And he it remembered this was not a special education for a special career, but the ordinary curriculum of a public school. Truly it is no wonder that Japan has become great among the nations, and a force to be reckoned with! By her indomitable perseverance, by her spirit of patriotism, by her dauntless courage, and by sincerity of purpose, she has won her way to almost universal esteem.

#### DO YOUR DUTY.

The Japanese Minister may fairly be considered a successful man, and it is not at all overstating the case to say that no country is better represented at the Court of St. James than is Japan. One would naturally suppose that he must have been most diligent to have acquired such a high position, but he gives as the secret of his success that he did what he was required to do. Perhaps very few could truthfully go as far as that.

No one can doubt, however, that the words of the Japanese Minister which head this article have been his own watchword, and all who want to get on in the world cannot do better than adopt the dictum of the distinguished representative of a distinguished people.—London Answers.

The weather seems to disagree most with the weather forecaster.

If all the parties to the dispute accept the ruling of this Board of Conciliation the matter is settled for three years, and the case goes no further. If, however, as is usually the case, the award is not satisfactory to one or the other of the parties concerned, the matter is carried to the Court of Arbitration, which sits in different districts as occasion requires. This court consists of three members, one nominated by the employers' union, one by the workmen's union, the third, who is the president, is appointed by the former in council. The award of this court is absolutely final, and there is no appeal. Series of labor disputes every year are settled by this court, and on the whole, the consensus of opinion approves most heartily of the scheme.

#### BOARDS OF CONCILIATION.

The Boards of Conciliation, however, which it was hoped at the beginning would settle nine-tenths of the disputes, have not fulfilled public expectations, for their awards are not considered final, and four-fifths of the cases are carried on to the Board of Arbitration.

In the early days of the law the employers were slow to take advantage of it, both actively and passively, and all the early cases were brought before the court on the initiative of the labor unions; but when the employers found that the law had come to stay they began to regard it more favorably, and decided to test it fairly.

"As experience of the working of the Act increases," writes a well-known authority, "unionists will probably become less, employers more eager to invoke its aid. Public opinion in the colony is quite prepared to give the experiment a fair trial; the employers and employed alike will readily put up with incidental difficulties, and even hardships, in the operation of the Act rather than resort in labor disputes to the argument of the brick-bat."

#### PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE.

Though there may be some lingering opposition yet to compulsory arbitration and other labor laws, there is one peculiarly New Zealand institution which is unusually popular, and that is the Public Trust Office.

The Public Trust Office administers estates whenever requested to do so by the testators or when their owner dies intestate, and the public trustee may be named substitute for any trustees of property in the perform their duties.

The advantages of the public trustee are obvious in the expedition and economy with which estates are administered. He is paid his salary and not a commission on the value of the estate, and it is not to his advantage to prolong the settlement and engage in unending litigation.

"The Public Trustee," we are told, "never dies, never leaves the colony, never becomes insolvent. The fidelity of his administration is secured by statute; the colony guarantees capital monies against loss by bad investments, and secures to the beneficiary the payment of a common rate of interest."

Thousands of estates are administered by the Public Trustee that aggregate a value of million of pounds.

#### STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

State life insurance is another deservedly popular institution of New Zealand. Started more than thirty years ago with the design of promoting thrift among the poorer classes, it has fully justified its design, with the result that to-day the people of New Zealand carry more life insurance than any people in the world, the average being nearly £80 for every adult man. Of this sum the State Office guarantees one-half, and has undoubtedly greatly promoted faith in this method of providing for the future. A State Fire Insurance Office has also recently been started.

The Government, too, not only insures its people against death and disaster, but it takes charge of their savings for them; for, with very few exceptions, all the savings banks are



connected with the postoffice, and in these banks more than £6,000,000, credited for the most part to those in very moderate circumstances.

This summary of some of the most striking economic conditions of this most interesting colony plainly shows that it is a people very much governed. This paternal government, however, is not imposed by anyone from without, but is the choice of the people themselves, and may be thrown off at any time when it suits their interests.

#### PATERNAL GOVERNMENT.

The Government takes charge of them as soon as they are born. It prescribes what they shall study in the public schools, how little they shall work in all factories, how much they shall be paid, what holidays they shall have. It undertakes to settle all disputes between the workmen and his employer, and sees to it that the former gets his pay in good current coin of the realm. After he gets his pay it helps him save it, and, if he is not able to save enough, pensions him in his old age, provided he has been a half-way decent fellow. After he dies it takes care of his estate for him and administers it with neatness and despatch.

"Governed to death!" "Legislated into the grave!" I hear some of my readers exclaim. But after all this tree, like every other, is known only by its fruits, and it must be said its fruits are not bad.

This very paternal Government, it must be remembered, is the deliberate choice of the people themselves, and they ought to know what they want. It may induce them too often to visit the public crib, but it does not deprive them of self-respect, even if it in some degree diminishes personal initiative and self-reliance.

But what are the results of this paternalistic socialism? Here are some of them. A land without paupers and without millionaires, an amount of private wealth that gives to each individual on the average more than £240, ranking him very high among the inhabitants of the most favored nations in the world in this respect; a country where every individual spends more for food, drink and clothes than in any other country in the world, in spite of the comparative cheapness of staple articles; a country of industrious, prosperous, contented, law-abiding, God-fearing people. These indisputable facts surely speak well for the industrial conditions in the world's economic experiment station.

#### LARGEST RESERVOIR.

Formed by the Famous Assouan Dam in Egypt.

As the trolley proceeds on its way the "boys" draw your attention to the back of your ticket; thereon are printed a few hard facts about the great Assouan dam. The dam is a mile and a quarter long; it is 100 feet thick at its base and 16 feet at its narrowest point. It cost upward of £3,000,000 to build, nearly £1,000,000 in excess of the estimated cost. The first year's income accruing from the dam totaled up to £4,000,000, or £1,400,000 in excess of the estimated advantage. In other words; it has paid for itself the very first year, with a million or so to the good. It is 100 feet high and capable of holding up the water to a height of 65 feet. There are 180 sluice gates, 180 lower ones, with an aperture of 380 square feet, and 40 upper ones, with an aperture of 172 square feet. All but four of these gates are shut down. There were upward of 10,000 workmen employed on its construction. It is capable of holding up 234,000,000 gallons of water, and is so constructed that at any time, should it be necessary, many more feet could be added to its height and its holding capacity correspondingly increased.

To wind up with, it is estimated to contain one-third of the masonry contained in the Great Pyramid of Cheops, and it has been proved by the folk who employ their time

## HEALTH

#### VALUE OF SKIN TANNING.

It is an excellent thing for the chronic dyspeptic to get his stomach tanned. Special appliances now make this a possibility by the use of the arc light so directed that the rays are concentrated over the diseased part. This tanning of the skin is of value as a means of aiding digestion. By the use of the electric light we produce a solar erythema, or sunburn by which the vessels of the skin become filled with blood, diverting the blood away from the interior of the body into the skin. For instance, if there is congestion of some internal part, as the liver, and a solar erythema is produced over the region of the liver, the blood in that part is diverted to the skin, and thus the internal congestion is relieved.

For ages doctors have been acquainted with the advantages of blisters. If a person had induration in some internal part they would apply blisters over the part, and produce irritation of the skin, and the internal trouble would be relieved. The philosophy of the success of this treatment is that it produces a diversion of blood to the surface. There are some branches of the blood vessels of the liver which run to the skin over the liver. If one gets more blood into the skin, there will be less blood in the liver, and so the liver will be relieved. The same thing is true of the bowels and stomach, and likewise of the spinal cord; if that is congested, a good sunburn on the back will relieve the spinal cord. By means of the arc light an application may be made of rays of the sun (which have been stored up in coal, and which have now come back into the arc light; it is really resurrected sunlight) to any portion of the body. The arc light is more powerful than the actinic rays of the sun—more powerful than the sunlight—and gives a more decided effect.

#### FOOD VALUE OF MILK.

In his address before the British Sanitary Inspectors' Association Sir James Crichton Browne, in addition to renewing the stock arguments for use of milk by children, pointed out its advantages for adults. He showed that in certain sicknesses, such as typhoid, life may depend on milk, which may not only postpone the final issue in certain kinds of senile decay, but may contribute to the stability of vigor in maturity. He drew attention to the value of the goat as a milk-producer.

While the food value of milk is generally recognized, there is a popular ignorance of the exact nature of its nutritive properties. If a gallon of water is boiled sufficiently long it is lost in steam. Milk similarly boiled leaves a solid residue weighing from 20 to 23 ounces. This substance chiefly consists of sugar, fat, the fat of butter, casein—a material with feeding properties resembling those of the white of egg, of the lean of meat and the gluten of wheat—and certain mineral substances which are essential in the manufacture of the bones and teeth. Unlike almost all other foods, these milk substances, are all digestible, and, what is more, they exist in almost precisely correct proportion to each other.

The once famous analyst Lethby demonstrated that whereas 100 pounds of quite lean beef without bone contained 72 pounds of water and 28 pounds of feeding matter—not all of which is digestive—100 pounds of good milk contained 14 pounds of feeding matter—all digestible.

#### INSECT PLAGUE DROWNED.

Cockchafters That Infest French Fields Lost at Sea.

The north beach of the Channel Island of Alderney presented an extraordinary sight recently. It was literally covered with beetles.

There were thousands of them, mostly of the common cockchafter variety and thousands more were floating on the surface of the sea.

The islanders, hearing of the unwelcome visitation, left their homes to see the beach that had been made brown and the waters that had been darkened. And the only consoling feature of the strange spectacle was that the intruders were all dead.

Whence and how they came were problems for speculation. It is supposed, however, that in the night they swarmed on the French mainland and that they were driven seaward in the terrific thunderstorm that was experienced, being drowned by the torrential rain.

Then they must have been washed across, and most of them stranded on the shore of the island. The fierce currents that set from the northern shores of France centre in the tides that sweep round Alderney.

The cockchafters cause such great damage in France that the Government pays between \$15,000 and \$20,000 yearly for their destruction. In one year 1,149,600 beetles were destroyed. The cost is great, but the ultimate saving is greater.

## Fashion

### ...Talk

#### FOR LITTLE PEOPLE.

A very simple little dress may be made for boy or girl under six in bishop style which has only the shoulder and back seams, the entire skirt being in one straight piece along the bottom. For a sleeve a short puff or the bishop may be chosen, and the neck finished by gathering into a band or by several rows of shirring with a heading, according to material. It is an easy way in which to make up the dark print for the morning, and, slightly elaborated, is suited to lawn or China silk.

Another easily-made garment for the very young of either sex is the Russian dress, with body and skirt in one. It may be worn over either bloomers or petticoat. The neck may be finished by a narrow standing collar or a hem finish may be given and a removable Eton collar worn. For sleeves, a sailor sleeve, with wide box plait down its full length and the fullness laid in small or else the regular bishop sleeve plaits at the wrist, is something new, gathered into bands. The leather belt is to be worn with this, held in by narrow straps at the side. Large buttons may show down the side opening, or else smaller ones covered by a strap of a contrasting material and a corresponding strap on the other side, both reaching from shoulder seam to hem. White straps of any good washing material make a neat finish and wash well.

For the young girl in her early teens the plaited skirt has a smart appearance. It may be either five or seven-gored and should measure from four and a half to five yards around the bottom with the plaits drawn out. The plaits may be folded towards the front, ending with two box plaits at the back, or may be laid in box plaits all around, with scarcely any space between. An inverted box plait at the back disposes of any extra fullness. These plaits are to be stitched down to any required depth below which they fall

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,  
AUG. 28.

Text of the Lesson, I. Kings xix.,  
1-8. Golden Text, Ps. cxv., 1.

The adversary is always on the alert and wonderfully well informed. How much the great adversary, who goeth about as a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour, knows of the affairs of God and His people one cannot say, but his knowledge is not to be made light of, and we must not only have on the whole armor provided for us, but we must diligently watch and pray that we may resist him and not be overcome by him. He is neither omnipotent nor omniscient, but our Great Deliverer is both; therefore we may always be victorious. So weak are we in ourselves, however, that the moment we take our eyes off our Lord we will be sure to fail, as Simon Peter did when he saw the winds and waves and at once began to sink instead of walking triumphantly on the water, as he might have continued to do had he continued to see Jesus only (Matt. xiv, 28-31).

Elijah had done nobly, wonderfully, and a mighty victory had been granted him, but he is seen fleeing for his life from a wicked woman. He could trust God to care for him by the lonely brook and in the poor widow's home and securely to hide him from the wrath of Ahab; he could stand fearlessly on Carmel against all the prophets of Baal, but now, seeing that Jezebel was determined to take his life, he seems to forget the power and care of God, the living God, before whom he stood, and, leaving his servant at Beersheba, he flees to the wilderness. In ourselves we are utterly nothing. It is only in the Lord that we can be strong and overcome. Uzziah was marvelously helped till he was strong; then in his own strength he failed (II. Chron. xxvi, 15, 16).

Poor Elijah, overcome by the strain that had been upon him, weary in body and in mind, needing rest and perhaps not knowing what ailed him, sat down under a juniper tree and said to God: "It is enough. Now, O Lord, take away my life, for I am not better than my fathers" (verse 4). Many a one has wished that he was dead, but it was a foolish wish for the Lord knows what is best for us and has assured us that we shall never be tried beyond what we are able to endure (I Cor. x, 13) and that trials are among the best things that can come to us and will make us sure of the crown of life if patiently borne (Jas. i, 12; Rev. ii, 10). It is easy for us to see the folly of Elijah, but this is written for us that we may not be guilty of similar folly.

Oh, the blessed ministry of angels, who excel in strength, doing His commandments, hearkening unto the voice of His word—His ministers who do His pleasure! (Ps. ciii, 20, 21). They sang at His birth in Bethlehem, ministered to Him in His temptation, strengthened Him in Gethsemane, waited upon Him at His resurrection and ascension. They visited Abraham in company with the Lord Himself, were seen in vision by Jacob and are wonderfully prominent in God's dealings with men. They bring heaven very near to earth, for our Lord said concerning His little ones, "In heaven their angels do always behold the face of My Father who is in heaven." They are ministering spirits, always ministering to the heirs of salvation (Matt. xviii, 10; Heb. i, 14). The elements have no power over them, and they go and come like lightning. In our resurrection bodies we shall be equal to them, but in position far beyond them.

Find the proof texts in Dan. ix., Ezek. i., Acts xxvii., Luke xx., Rev. iii., and rejoice in the presence of such companions who serve unseen and unthought—not our departed

gallons of water, and is so constructed that at any time, should it be necessary, many more feet could be added to its height and its holding capacity correspondingly increased.

To wind up with, it is estimated to contain one-third of the masonry contained in the Great Pyramid of Cheops, and it has been proved by the folk who employ their time proving such things that if the stones composing that pyramid were cut into bricks a foot square and ranged in single file along the ground they would cover a distance of 17,000 miles, or two-thirds the circumference of the earth at the equator.

By the time you have digested these facts you will have reached the other end of the dam, and there the great navigation canal and four huge locks, one above the other, each 200x32 feet, are to soon. And as you look, there comes a snorting and puffing, and the thud, thud of a great wheel, and a Government stern-wheeler, bound for the Second Cataract, comes plodding up the canal. And then—here is the apex of genius—a button is pressed a lever is turned, and all the strength of the pent-up water of the lake is brought into play, and silently the great lock gates are backed into their sockets, the bascules of the drawbridge above them raised, and the steamer puffs up to the first lock, then up to the second, and so until the last lock is reached; then the water is set to help itself again. Slowly it rises, the southern gates open and the steamer floats out onto the waters of the great lake. And a child can work it.

#### AFRICAN SNAKESTONE.

##### Natives Persist in the Belief That It Absorbs Poison.

South Africans, as a rule, trouble themselves but little about snakes, although it is very well known that a few varieties are particularly deadly. Among the natives the properties of the "snakestone" have for many generations formed a centre of half superstitious credulity, and even by people who might be expected to know better, have been supposed to effect the most surprising cures of snakebite. An investigation of its properties by the government bacteriologists of Natal, who submitted an Indian snakestone to the test of applying it to animals infected with snake venom, has shown conclusively that its properties are quite mythical and that it does nothing that is claimed for it.

According to tradition the snakestone, which has absorbent qualities and which there is some reason to believe is frequently artificially prepared, is placed on the wound inflicted by the snake. There it is believed to suck out the poison, and has been said that if afterward placed in a bowl of milk the venom will exude and the milk turn blue.

In certain experiments narrated in the British Medical Journal, all these directions were followed. To the two rabbits injected, respectively with the venom of a black mamba, a very deadly South African coublrine, and with puff adder venom, the snakestones were at once applied. The stone, by virtue of its absorbent nature, adhered to the wound, but here its adherence to tradition ended. Both rabbits died, and, what was more disappointing, two other rabbits, used as a "control experiment," which were injected with the same amount of venom, recovered. Nor when the stone was placed in milk did the milk change color, though a slight quantity of it was absorbed.

The amount of absorption that the stone could possibly effect would be no more in hours than ordinary suction by the lips could achieve in a few minutes, and its only possible usefulness might be that of improving the physical condition of the patient by impressing him with the belief that a valuable remedy was being applied.

The once famous analyst Lethbridge demonstrated that whereas 100 pounds of quite lean beef without bone contained 72 pounds of water and 28 pounds of feeding matter—not all of which is digestive—100 pounds of good milk contained 14 pounds of feeding matter—all digestible.

#### FACIAL NEURALGIA.

A new and simple method of relief for this condition is brought forward by Dr. W. C. Belt. It is simply to direct the patient to place the hand opposite the side on which the neuralgia is felt in a basin of water as hot as can be borne. He claims that relief will be experienced in less than five minutes. His explanation of the action of this procedure is that the two nerves endowed with the greatest number of tactile nerve endings are the fifth and the median, and their motor areas in the cortex are not only adjacent, but actually overlap. As the fibres cross in the cord he expects a powerful tactile impulse conveyed from, say the left hand, to affect in some degree the cortical centre of the fifth nerve of the opposite side.

The method is so simple that it may be tried in a number of cases, and if without benefit, it will be without harm.

#### THE ATHELETIC WOMAN.

The athletic woman has come to stay. She has created a new standard of physical perfection, and has shown how all who wish may attain to it.

No longer can a woman say that she can't help" her stooping shoulders, narrow chest and weak, flabby muscles. She can remedy such defects. She can send the rosy blood to her sallow cheeks, and make it stay there. She can fill up the hollows in her neck and develop her bust by simply learning appropriate exercises and practising them for at least twenty minutes every day.

The results are so well worth this small amount of exertion that it is surprising how few women avail themselves of so inexpensive a method of securing health and well-being for themselves.

#### SWINDLER MET HIS MATCH.

The classical confidence trick has been neatly played on a would-be swindler by his intended victim. The latter, a cook on a transatlantic liner, had been done himself before, and was too old a bird to be caught again. He struck up an acquaintance with an engaging but obviously sham American millionaire in the train to Paris, confiding to him that he had 40,000 francs in his bag, and meant to abuse himself on the boulevards.

"Well met, indeed," said the millionaire; "I have also made my pile, and intend seeing the merry side of life in gay Paris." They started the evening with an expensive dinner, paid for by the American millionaire. At coffee the latter exclaimed: "Hullo, I have not any cigars; suppose you go and buy some. You can leave your bag here, where it will be quite safe. But, as you might be suspicious, here's my pocketbook. Keep it till you join me again."

As soon as the cook's back was turned the American millionaire of course bolted with the bag, but the latter only contained old newspapers and the cook's card, with the words: "I have been here before; you have met your match this time." In the would-be swindler's pocketbook was a sum of £24 in French notes, which the cook took to the police station, asking the officer to whom he told his tale with understandable relish to give the money to the poor.

Piet Cronje, the ex-Boer commandant, has been married, and we understand that the second Mrs. Cronje objects to her husband being described as a hero of a hundred engagements.

from four and a half to five yards around the bottom with the plaits drawn out. The plaits may be folded towards the front, ending with two box plaits at the back, or may be laid in box plaits all around, with scarcely any space between. An inverted box plait at the back disposes of any extra fullness. These plaits are to be stitched down to any required depth, below which they fall free.

When either of these skirts is to be worn with a shirt waist it is well to have outside suspenders for this very immature young lady, or else with her slim hips things do not keep in place. The suspenders are to be made of the skirt material, should be at least two inches broad, and may be so treated as to be quite an ornament to the costume. They may extend in a divided peak at the shoulder, so as to droop slightly over the sleeve, and should be nicely stitched to correspond with the stitched plaits on the skirt. They are to be button on to the band with two pretty buttons to each suspender front and back.

#### RAINY DAY COSTUME.

A stylish rainy day costume seen lately was of blue serge, having an instep length skirt of that style of plaiting for which no name seems as yet to have been found, the material being laid in accordion pleats, and pressed so firmly that after the cloth is pulled almost straight it shows the pleats and hangs in folds.

The Eton coat was short enough in the centre back to show a little of the simple white underblouse, and also swung out a bit. Two bands of blue braid went around it. Short wide revers, made to either close or fold back, were lined with white. Over each shoulder extended a wide band ending in tabs, and three dull silver buttons crossed the end of the tabs at both the front and the back. The sleeves were rather wide at the top, and grew wider to a little below the elbows, where they were cut in at the back, the upper part being open and extending five inches beyond the continuing section of the sleeve, which latter was cut down narrow and formed a cuff down to the wrists, the back seam of these cuff sections showing three or four of the metal buttons. Drooping from the cut section of the sleeve were puffs formed of the full sleeves of the white underblouse. Three buttons were placed in a line from the elbow out to the edge outlining the slash in the coat sleeves. The white mull blouse had a wide, turned-down embroidered collar and a small, stiff bow of blue velvet, the bow and ends of equal length and of the stiff style; in the center of the bow was a small buckle.

Topping this costume was a rather flat hat of rough, dull blue straw, trimmed with a wreath of bluets in different shades of purplish blue. It had a wide brim that rolled up a little at the left side.

#### THE CAPE.

Among the latest fashions in garments for shoulder wear nowadays, the cape is conspicuous, for although scarfs of silk with shirring of chiffon and insertings of lace are pretty and graceful, they afford little comfort to the wearer. The cape, while effective in connection with summer frocks, is also convenient and practicable, on account of the much elaborated sleeve it is meant to cover.

The Garrick is a revival of one of these shoulder garments, and is in triple or quadruple tier effect, reaching to the waist line. It can be made of silk or cloth with a standing collar of velvet or embroidery. One of these garments was most effective in satin faced cloth with a collar of deep green velvet.

#### SHE HANDED HIM ONE.

"That's arrant nonsense," said Mr. Henpeck, "about there always being room at the top."

"Oh," his wife sarcastically replied, "when were you up to see?"

elements have no power over them, and they go and come like lightning. In our resurrection bodies we shall be equal to them, but in position far beyond them.

Find the proof texts in Dan. ix., Ezek. i., Acts xxvii., Luke xx., Rev. iii., and rejoice in the presence of such companions who serve unseen and unthanked—not our departed friends, but angels who were created such and always have been and will be just, ministering spirits. Only two are mentioned by name, and both names are found in Daniel and one name in Luke i. Again the angel waked him and fed him, and in the strength of that meat he went forty days and forty nights to Horeb, the mount of God (verses 7, 8). Whether you shall ever hear the voice of an angel or not or see one before you leave or not, or see one before you leave the mortal body, do believe in and thank God for their loving ministry.

How great the strength imparted to Elijah by that meal! God could have strengthened him without the food, but He is pleased oftentimes to use ordinary means in accomplishing His purposes. He has angels enough to proclaim in all the world the glorious gospel in one day or less, but He sees fit to use such earthen vessels as we are. Who would not desire to be a vessel meet for the Master's use and ready to every good work? (II. Tim. ii. 21.) But we must never be cast down nor discouraged, for He whom we serve shall not fail nor be discouraged (Isa. xlii., 4). The work is His, not ours, and we simply dwell with the King for His work (I. Chron. iv., 23).

We must learn to do as Moses was told to do at that same "Horeb, the mount of God"—put off our shoes from our feet, for the place is holy. When we tread upon anything, it becomes ours (Josh. i., 3), so putting off our shoes means that it is not our affair, but His. We must not attempt to manage or interfere, but only trust and obey and see neither people nor circumstances, but God alone (Mark ix., 8; Ps. lxxii., 5; Isa. ii., 22). As to wishing to die, Elijah never died, and we may not (I. Cor. xv., 51). One moment at a time do as occasion serve us and leave all to God.

#### QUEEN VICTORIA'S BONNETS.

An interesting addition is about to be made to the collection of mementoes of the late Queen Victoria now on view at Kensington Palace. In turning out some of the rooms and presses at Buckingham Palace many old bonnets, gloves, shoes and other personal belongings of the late Queen have been found, as well as King has now decided, says the Lady's Pictorial, that these shall be sent to Kensington Palace, where they will be placed in cases with dates attached. There are one or two of the "mushroom hats" of which Queen Victoria was so fond, as well as early Victorian bonnets, and one which obviously belonged to her Majesty when a mere girl.

#### CONSOLING A FRIEND.

A man was lying in bed, very ill with pneumonia. To him entered a friend.

"Ah," said the friend, "the doctor says you're going to die to-night. Don't believe it. You won't die till to-morrow night. Got pneumonia, eh? Do you remember Peedee's?"

"Yes."

"He died of pneumonia yesterday. Do you remember Raxter?"

"Yes."

"He died of pneumonia too. Well, I must go now, but I'll come and cheer you up again to-morrow."

Passer-by—"I thought you were blind?" Mendicant—"Well, boss, times is so hard and competition is so great that even a blind man has to keep his eyes open nowadays if he wants to do any business at all."



# CRUISER NOVIK DESTROYED

## Russian Vessel Which Escaped From Port Arthur Caught Off Korsakvosk.

### CRUISER NOVIK SUNK.

A despatch from Tokio says:—After a severe engagement with the protected cruisers Chitose and Tsushima the greyhounds of the Japanese navy the fleet Russian cruiser Novik has been vanquished. The fight occurred on Sunday. After it, the Novik, in a sinking condition, was run ashore in Korsakvosk harbor, on the Island of Sakhalien.

The details of Sunday's fight are not known here, but it is evident that the Japanese vessels caught up with the Novik on Saturday, and that a running fight ensued. The contest was resumed and terminated early Sunday morning. The captain of the Chitose reported the engagement in a brief telegram, which reached the Navy Department here Sunday afternoon. He says he first attacked the Russian cruiser Saturday afternoon, and that on Sunday morning he inflicted heavy damage upon her. The Novik nearly sank, but was beached at Korsakvosk.

The Imperial Prince Higashi Fushima was second in command of the cruiser Chitose, which took part in the action. Capt. Sento commanded the other vessel.

The following official statement was given out:—

"The captain of the protected cruiser Chitose reports that the Chitose and protected cruiser Tsushima attacked the Russian cruiser Novik at Korsakvosk, Sakhalien Island, on the morning of the 20th. On the morning of the 21st the Novik, which had been heavily damaged, was stranded and partly sunk. The Tsushima was hit once in the coal bunker, but the damage has also been repaired. There was no other damage, nor was there a single casualty on either of the Japanese vessels."

The fate of the crew of the Novik is not known, but it is thought they abandoned their vessel and landed at Korsakvosk.

It is generally thought here that the Japanese vessels steamed in close to the Novik early Sunday morning and completed the destruction commenced Saturday.

From a political standpoint, the news of the destruction of the Novik is highly satisfactory, for the ship could have been most dangerous as a commerce destroyer, but from a sentimental standpoint much regret is expressed at the loss.

### CAMPS INUNDED.

The Cologne Gazette's correspondent in St. Petersburg says that a continual downpour has changed Manchuria into a land of lakes. The army encampments are under water, and everywhere roaring torrents impeded the troops. Artillery and infantry cannot move at all. It is a land of desolation, and nothing told of the desolation wrought by the rainy season can give an adequate idea of the awful reality.

### A WANTON ACT.

A despatch from Shanghai says:—Evidence given by a naval court on Monday shows the shelling and sinking of the steamer Hipsang off Pigeon Bay, July 16, by the Russians, to have been a reckless and wanton act. No provocation for the act had been given. She was on her regular course from New-Chwang to Chefoo, and her lights were burning brightly. The Europeans and 69 of the Chinese were saved, uninjured. Nine Chinese were wounded and three were killed on board the vessel.

### WHEN WAR IS OVER.

Nichi-Nichi states that the authorities have made an exhaustive investigation of the domestic gold production. They estimate that the present output can be increased by over twenty million yen (ten million dollars) annually.

The latest returns as to war revenues and expenditures show that the former have 226,000,000 yen, and the latter 246,000,000 yen, leaving a deficit of 20,000,000 yen. This will be defrayed out of the ordinary revenue.

### CHANGE OF POSITION.

A despatch from Mukden states that there has been a complete change in the relative positions of the armies during the last 15 days. The change involves the fate of Liao-Yang. There is reason to believe that the Japanese have changed their original objective—Liao-Yang to Mukden.

A battle is regarded as being imminent, as the Japanese on the Russian east front are only 20 miles from Liao-Yang.

The advance posts are not more than four miles apart, and small skirmishes are of daily occurrence.

On the south side the Japanese have retired to Hai-Cheng. The rains have now continued unceasingly for a week, and the roads in many cases have been completely washed away.

### JAPS DRIVEN SOUTH.

A despatch to the Paris Temps from Liao-Yang reports that the Japanese vanguard, a battalion strong, placed upon Gen. Kuroki's extreme left, met a Russian detachment at Tsungtongchan, 120 versts (80 miles) from Liao-Yang, and that the Japanese were driven to the southward.

Numerous Japanese soldiers have been noticed along the Chinese Railway, between Keupoutse and Simning.

### RUSSIA LOSES GUNBOAT.

A despatch from Tokio says: A Russian gunboat of the Otvaïni type struck a mine and sank off Laoti promontory, the extreme southern point of the Kwang-Tung peninsula, on which Port Arthur is situated, at 8 o'clock on Thursday night.

The Otvaïni was an armed gunboat of 1,500 tons displacement. She carried one 9-inch gun, one 6-inch gun, and ten quick-firing guns. She had two torpedo tubes, had a speed of 13 knots, and carried a crew of 142 men.

### GERMANS BLOCK JAPS.

A despatch from Chefoo says: The German authorities at Tsingchow have sent a guard of 100 men to a point 15 miles east of that place, for the purpose of frustrating an expected attempt on the part of the Japanese to erect a wireless telegraph station.

### GREAT BATTLE IN SIGHT.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Paris Matin says that Gen. Kouropatkin has informed the Czar that the forthcoming battle south of Liao-Yang will be of the most desperate character. This is taken to indicate that the Russians have abandoned their tactics of retreat.

### JAPS' STRATEGY.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—The Agence Russe has a tele-

temporarily. The Japanese saved 618 Russians, including a priest and sixteen officers.

The Asahi says that most of the surviving engine-room hands from the Rurik are wounded. Most of the Russian shells which struck the Japanese vessels did not explode.

### THE BALTIC FLEET.

A despatch from Paris says: It is reported that the Russian Baltic fleet will be on its way to the Far East before Sept. 1. Eleven transports laden with 65,000 tons of English coal have already sailed, to take up stations along the route that is to be followed by the fleet.

### RUSSIAN RESERVES.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The mobilization of the reserve troops in five of the seven districts of the Province of St. Petersburg has been completed, and the mobilization of those of the Russian capital itself is expected to be announced in a few days. Probably thirty thousand men will be taken out of the population and called to the colors.

### GERMANY'S SERVICES.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Telegraph says that rumors have been current in St. Petersburg for the past three or four days that Germany's friendship for Russia was displayed after the recent naval engagement in forms which leave no doubt that her services are more helpful to Russia and more perilous to herself than any France has yet rendered. It is further alleged that the authorities at Kiaochow expected the Russian ships to touch there whenever they should leave Port Arthur.

### AWAITING DECISIVE BATTLE.

A despatch received at St. Petersburg from General Kouropatkin, dated from Anshanshan and conveying the congratulations of the army to the Emperor on the birth of an heir to the throne, says:—"We await a decisive battle with the Japanese army advancing upon us, gladly anticipating meeting the foe, and proving our ability to our Emperor and country."

### BIG FLANKING MOVEMENT.

A despatch from Liaoyang says: A general Japanese flanking movement is developing to the east and parallel with the railway, involving all the troops from Dalin Pass to Diodinshan, on the Taitse River, 35 miles southeast of Mukden. It is evident that these troops have combined to force the Russians out of Liaoyang without a fight, and thus secure advantageous winter quarters. It is not thought the Japanese have enough men to consummate the movement until the release of a large number of troops besieging Port Arthur.

It is reported that a large force has left Haicheng and is retiring to Tatchekiao.

Three days' rain has temporarily checked all movements. Chinese bandits are more active than ever.

### CHINA PREPARING.

A despatch from London says: A sensation has been caused here by a despatch from Pekin saying that the Chinese railways have been asked if they have sufficient rolling stock and how quickly they can transport 40,000 troops to Shan-Hai-Kwan. In view of the threatening attitude of Russia toward China over the Renshiteini incident, the prospective movement of Chinese troops is regarded as significant. Shan-Hai-Kwan is on the line of railroad connecting with New-Chwang and running to Simning, north of Nukden. Chinese troops at Shan-Hai-Kwan would be in a position to rush north and menace the Russian right.

# LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

### BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Aug. 23.—Wheat—Old No. 2 red and white are quoted at \$1.05 to \$1.06 bid west and east, but holders are asking more than these prices. Some wheat is being held as high as \$1.10. New winter wheat is quoted at \$1 to \$1.01 outside. Goose wheat is firmer at 92c for No. 2 east. Spring wheat is firmer at 97c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is 2c higher at \$1.12 for No. 1 northern, \$1.09 for No. 2 northern and \$1.06 for No. 3 northern at Georgian Bay ports and 6c more grinding in transit.

Flour—There is a fair demand, but cable offers are out of line with this market. The market is a little firmer, and two cars of 90 per cent. patents sold to-day at \$4.05 and \$4.10 in buyers' bags, middle freights. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is firm at yesterday's advance. The quotations are \$5.20 for Hungarian patents, \$4.90 for second patents and \$4.80 for strong bakers', bags included, in car lots, on the track Toronto.

Millfeed—Is steady at \$16 for cars of shorts and \$13 for bran in bulk west or east. Manitoba millfeed is steady at \$18 for cars of shorts and \$17 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—Is steady at 43c for No. 2 42c for No. 3 extra, and 40c for No. 3 west or east.

Buckwheat—Is nominal at 45c for No. 2 west or east.

Rye—Is nominal at 57c to 58c for No. 2 west or east.

Corn—Is dearer. Canada is nominal at 52c for car lots west. American is quoted at 61c for No. 2 yellow, 60c for No. 3 yellow, and 59c to 59c for No. 3 mixed in car lots on the track Toronto.

Oats—Are firm at 35c for No. 1 white and 34c for No. 2 white east. No. 2 white are quoted at 34c west.

Rolls Oats—Are steady at \$4.50 for cars of bags and \$4.75 for barrels on the track Toronto, 25c more for broken lots here and 40c more for broken lots outside.

Feas—The market is steady at 63c to 64c west and east.

### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Creameries continue in good demand and are firm.

Creamery, prints ... 18c to 19c do solids ... 16c to 17c

Dairy tubs, good to choice ... 12c to 13c do inferior grades ... 9c to 11c

Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice ... 11c to 14c do inferior ... 9c to 10c

Cheese—The demand continues very moderate and the market is fairly steady at 9c for twins and 9c for large, in job lots here.

Eggs—Prices are unchanged at 16c to 16c for new laid.

Potatoes—Prices declined 5c and are now 75c to 60c for out of store lots.

Beans—The market was quiet, and about unchanged at \$1.35 to \$1.40 for hand-picked, \$1.25 to \$1.30 for prime, and \$1 up for undergrades.

Honey—Strained is still quoted at 7c to 7c per lb. and frames, which are offering now, are quoted at \$1.75 to \$1.85.

Baled Hay—Cars of old No. 1 timothy are quoted on the track here at \$8.50 and new at 85 per ton.

Baled Straw—Cars on the track here are quoted at \$5.50 to \$5.75 per ton.

### MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Aug. 23.—The local market for oats was firm, and holders are realizing 39c for No. 3 in store

been given. She was on her regular course from New-Chwang to Chefoo, and her lights were burning brightly. The Europeans and 69 of the Chinese were saved, uninjured. Nine Chinese were wounded and three were killed on board the vessel.

#### WHEN WAR IS OVER.

A despatch from Tokio says:—Titase contains an article by Prof. Kangan, of Tokio University, on the subject of the conditions which Japan ought to demand of Russia when the war ends in inevitable, as he thinks, Japanese victory. Conditions are: First—Payment of \$500,000,000 indemnity.

Second—Cession of Manchuria to China, and opening of Manchurian ports to all the world.

Third—Complete and permanent surrender of Port Arthur, as well as all other territory on Liao-Tung Peninsula.

Fourth—Cession of Sakhalien Island, as well as valuable fisheries appertaining thereto.

Fifth—Retirement of Russia from all Eastern Siberia as far as Mukden.

Kangan insists that Japan must not yield on any of these points especially the one regarding retirement beyond Mukden. He takes it for granted that Russia will not make much objection to any of the conditions except the last, but he thinks she must be forced to agree even to that one.

#### PRIZES OF JAPAN.

A despatch from Tokio says:—Commenting on the action of the Russian warships in taking refuge at Shanghai and Kiao-Chau, the Asahi maintains that there is a vast difference between a soldier and a warship. Disarming renders the former a non-combatant, while the latter remains an implement of war. Consequently the action of the latter in taking refuge and disarming in a neutral port, does not give it permanent protection. The contrary theory would destroy the object of a sea fight, which is the destruction of an enemy's navy. For this reason the present arrangement by which fugitive Russian ships are disarming in neutral ports, where they will remain until the close of the war, ought to be regarded as a temporary measure only. Japan's acquiescence in the arrangement is only to avoid increasing complications as to the rights of belligerents and neutrals. This acquiescence does not affect the status of the disarmed vessels, which are legitimately Japan's prizes, and will be claimed by her at the end of the war.

#### JAP'S FRESH POSITION.

The Japanese troops occupied Anshan-shan, twenty miles south of Liao-Yang, on the railroad, on Friday. The Russians have retreated to the north in the direction of Mukden.

The Chinese general at Mukden has placed a white flag over the city gate to show the neutrality of the Chinese and avoid a conflict with the Japanese. The Russians have bridged the upper Liao into Mongolia, thus making a break into neutral territory.

News received in official quarters is that heavy rain at Anping have flooded the Russian trenches. The roads are impassable.

The Russians are gradually falling back north from Liao-Yang. Between the latter place and Anshan-shan there are thirteen divisions.

#### DIANA GETS TO SAIGOU.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: A telegram from Mukden says that the cruiser Diana, one of the ships of the Port Arthur squadron whose whereabouts has been uncertain since the battle at Aug. 10, has arrived at Saigon, French Cochinchina.

#### MORE GOLD FOR THE WAR.

A despatch from Tokio says: The

of Liao-Yang will be of the most desperate character. This is taken to indicate that the Russians have abandoned their tactics of retreat.

#### JAPS' STRATAGERY.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—The Agency Russe has a telegram from Liao-Yang, stating that the Japanese have commenced a general movement north. The extreme left of Gen. Oku's army is marching towards Mount Dalinsky, and Gen. Noduz is marching towards Mount Modonlinsky. Gen. Kourapatkin's left is at Saimitza. It is rapidly moving north. The renewal of activity by the Japanese is believed to have for its object the threatening of the Russian communications with Liao-Yang and Mukden, thus compelling Gen. Kourapatkin to abandon his position at Liao-Yang without giving battle.

#### DEARTH OF OFFICERS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—The demand for naval officers is so pressing that all the officers detailed for duty at the Naval College have been ordered on active service and the college has been closed.

Grand Duke Cyril has returned here from Cobourg. He will accompany Vice-Admiral Rojestovskensky, commander of the Baltic fleet, to the Far East.

#### GUNS DISMANTLED.

A despatch from Tsingchow says:—All the ammunition from the battleship Carevitch and the three destroyers here has been removed and stored in the German magazine. The guns of the warships have been completely dismantled. The terms of their parole oblige the Russians to remain at Tsingchow until the end of the war. The sailors are making all possible repairs to the ships. The officers who are able to get about are being royally entertained by the Germans.

#### CRUISERS RIDDLED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—Admiral Alexieff reports that the Russia and Gromobol arrived at Vladivostock last Tuesday. Three of the Russia's funnels were pierced and three of her boilers were useless. The Russia was struck eleven times below and near the water line. The Gromobol was hit six times. The losses of both amounted to 50 per cent of their officers and 25 per cent of their crews, the latter losing 135 killed and 307 wounded. Rear-Admiral Jessen narrowly escaped the fate of Admiral Withroff. He was standing on the bridge of the Russia when it was wrecked by a shell.

#### RUSSIANS WERE BRAVE.

A despatch to the Jiji Shimpo, of Tokio, from Sasebo, gives an interview with Vice-Admiral Kamimura, who said he preferred to endure criticism rather than risk disclosing the tactics of his squadron. He had an important duty to discharge. He added that recently he made a ten days' cruise, but did not find the enemy. He was much disappointed. While returning to his station he found the Vladivostock squadron as it was about to enter the Tsushima Strait. The two squadrons had probably been steaming side by side in the darkness. In another hour he would have been too late and the Russians might have easily got out of sight. They turned to the north-east, which placed the sun at the back of the Japanese and in the Russian gunners' faces. The Japanese took advantage of this. Admiral Kamimura expressed admiration of the bravery of the Russians. He was impressed by their care in avoiding reckless sacrifice of life. The Japanese, had they been similarly placed, would have committed suicide. He ordered his squadron to do its utmost to save life, even those of the rats belonging to the Rurik. He believes the Russia and Gromobol have lost their efficiency

in the present movement of Chinese troops is regarded as significant. Shan-Hai-Kwan is on the line of railroad connecting with New-Chwang and running to Sianminting, north of Mukden. Chinese troops at Shan-Hai-Kwan would be in a position to rush north and menace the Russian right, or even cut their line of communication with Harbin.

#### TO MOUNT BIG TELESCOPES.

##### New Dominion Observatory Is Nearing Completion.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Such good progress is being made with the Dominion Observatory building at the Central Experimental Farm that in all probability the big 15-inch telescope may be mounted by October. The steel frame work of the revolving dome is set up. It will be sheeted with wood and covered with copper. The interior fittings are now being put in, and the floors being tiled, and when this work has been completed the electric and other astronomical apparatus will be installed without delay. When finished it will be one of the most complete observatories on the continent. As for the building itself, it presents a massive yet artistic appearance. A prominent feature of the external decoration will be the Royal arms surmounting the main entrance. It is cut in full relief in red sandstone, the entire device occupying a facade eleven feet square. Both in its proportions and its execution the work is probably unsurpassed by any of the kind in Canada.

#### IMMENSE FOREST FIRE.

##### Has Ravaged Area of 190 Square Miles in Germany.

A despatch from Berlin says: A spark from a locomotive falling on dry leaves set a forest on fire in Western Silesia, and the flames spread to the parched country, destroying a timber district of nearly 190 square miles, belonging chiefly to Duke Ernst Gunther, of Schleswig-Holstein, brother of the Emperor, and to Count von Dohna-Kotzenau. The Village of Neuerwerk, on the Duke's estate, was burned in ten minutes. The forest was well stocked with deer, which mostly perished. Large detachments of troops called out from the neighboring garrisons succeeded in preventing the fire from spreading any further.

Disastrous conflagrations are occurring in Hungary in consequence of the prolonged drought. Hundreds of houses in the aggregate have been destroyed by fire in various villages during the last week, in which from 15 to 20 persons have been burned to death.

#### TO CALL AT NEW ZEALAND.

##### Change of Route for Canadian Mail Steamers.

A despatch from London says:—The Times' correspondent at Wellington, N.Z., says that negotiations are pending with a view to having the Canadian-Australian Royal Mail Steamship Co.'s steamers, which sail from ports in Australasia to Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., call at Auckland, N.Z., instead of Brisbane, Queensland. The New Zealand Government of Queensland agrees to the proposition which is objected to by the Canadian Government.

#### THE SMALLEST CROP.

##### Little Wheat in England and Bread Will Rise.

A despatch from London says:—John Kingsford, one of the most extensive flour importers on the Corn Exchange in Mark Lane, says that the wheat crop in England is expected to be the smallest on record, and that the price of bread will go up.

Paled Straw—Cars on the track here are quoted at \$5.50 to \$5.75 per ton.

#### MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Aug. 23.—The local market for oats was firm, and holders are realizing 39c for No. 3 in store and 45c for No. 2. Peas are about steady at 70c aboard Montreal. No. 2 barley, 50c; No. 3 extra, 50c; No. 3, 49c.

Flour—Strong bakers' are quoted at \$5, and patent at \$5.30; winter wheat patents, \$5.15 to \$5.25; straight rollers, \$4.90 to \$5; straight rollers, in bags, \$2.30 to \$2.40.

Feed—Manitoba bran, in bags, \$17 to \$18; shorts, \$19 to \$20 per ton; Ontario bran, in bulk, \$15.50 to \$16.50; shorts, \$19 to \$20; moulting, \$23 to \$28 per ton, as to quality.

Rolled Oats—It is claimed that association prices again prevail, bags being held at \$2.30 to \$2.32 1/2 per bag of 90 pounds.

Hay—No. 1 at \$9 to \$9.50 per ton on track; No. 2, 88; export hay, clover and mixed, \$6.50 to \$7.

Butter—Finest townships quoted at 19c to 19 1/2c; Quebecs, 19c to 19 1/2c, and good to fine, 18c to 19c.

Eggs—Straight gathered stock sells at 16c to 17c in the city.

Potatoes—Prices paid farmers for bags of 80 pounds range from 90c to 95c each.

Honey—Some light strained was sold at 8c to 8 1/2c, common being obtainable at about 10c to 11c.

Beans—Choice prime beans are about \$1.15 per bushel in car lots on track, and \$1.20 for broken lots in store.

Pork—Heavy Canada short cut mess, \$18 per barrel; light short clear, \$15; heavy short clear, \$17; backs, 18c; heavy mess, long cut, \$17; heavy flanks, \$16.

Hams—Large hams, 11c; medium size, select weight, 12c; with bone out, rolled, 13c; extra large 11c.

Lard—Breakfast bacon, 13c; Wiltshire sides, 12c; Windsor backs, 12c; green bone in not smoked flanks, 8c; long clear, 9c.

Lard—Choice refined compound in 20-pound wooden pails, 6 1/2c, and more for smaller packages; extra pure in pails, 8c; finest kettle rendered, 9c.

#### BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, Aug. 23.—Flour stronger; light grade. Wheat, spring unsettled; No. 1 northern, \$1.28. Corn, steady; No. 2 yellow, 61c; No. 2 corn, 60c. Oats easy; No. 2 white, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 33c.

#### LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Aug. 23.—With an abundant demand for choice butchers' and exporters' cattle and with a light supply thereof, trade at the Western Market was brisk for these descriptions, and prices were steady to firm. The most of the arrivals comprised medium, common, and rough butchers', a few loads of short-keep feeders, a number of stockers and medium grade exporters'. The prices of sheep were firm and higher, excepting for export ewes, which were down 10c. Hogs advanced 10c per cwt.

A good call was reported for short-keep feeders, the value of which held steady. The run of these averaging 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., was moderate. Several loads of light feeders and stockers changed hands at previous quotations, and the market for them, while not higher, was firm for the choicest animals. Several lots of stock calves were brought forward, and met with a sale. Trade in stock bulls was quiet; the offerings thereof were limited.

Choice milk cows sold readily, but medium ones were not particularly wanted. A lot of fair quality cows sold at \$41 each; while \$55 was paid in one instance, and as low as \$25 in another.

Under the influence of light supplies and an active demand the Sheep



Market assumed a buoyant tone, and prices of all descriptions, excepting export ewes, showed an advance. The ewes were 10c lower.

Best exporters' were quoted at \$4.90 to \$5.15 and medium at \$4.40 to \$4.85 per cwt.

Best butchers' sold at \$4.80 to \$4.50; fair to good, at \$3.75 to \$4.30; medium to fair, at \$3.50 to \$3.75; fair, \$3 to \$3.50; rough and inferior cows, \$2 to \$3 per cwt. Export bulls were worth \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt. and export cows, \$3.75 to \$4.

The following quotations prevailed for feeders and stockers:—Short-keep feeders, 1,200 lbs., \$4.50 to \$4.75; feeders, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$4.40 to \$4.60; feeders, 800 to 1,000 lbs., \$3.50 to \$4; stock calves, 400 to 700 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.75 for choice and \$2.75 to \$3 for common.

Sheep—Prices were as follows:—Export ewes, \$3.65 to \$3.75; bucks, \$3 to \$3.25; culls, \$2.50 to \$3.50 each; lambs, \$4.25 to \$5 per cwt.

Calves sold at 3½ to 5½ per lb., and \$2 to \$10 each.

Milch cows were quoted at \$30 to \$50 each.

Hogs continued unchanged in price at the advance. We quote:—Selects, 160 to 200 lbs., \$5.75; light and fats, \$5.50 per cwt.

### STORM IN NOVA SCOTIA.

#### The Wind's Velocity Was Forty Miles an Hour.

A despatch from Halifax says:—This province was swept on Saturday night by one of the most severe wind and rainstorms of the year. The registered velocity of the wind at the Citadel was 40 miles an hour, and during the night the rainfall was 2½ inches. Under the trees in front of a west-end residence on Sunday morning 40 dead sparrows were found, and under trees in other parts of the city there was similar destruction of bird-life. Six sailboats were driven ashore on the opposite side of the harbor and broken up. The steamer Senlac, from St. John, broke from her moorings early Sunday morning and fouled one of the Dominion Coal Company's barges, sustaining considerable damage. The steamer Olivette, from Boston, was several hours late, and her officers report that the gale was the worst ever experienced. Her decks were under water continually, and a sea, which boarded her during the night, stove in several windows. The apple orchards in the Annapolis Valley suffered severely.

### PARISIAN GOWNS RUINED.

#### Half a Million Dollars' Damage at the World's Fair.

A despatch from St. Louis says:—Paris gowns valued at \$500,000 were ruined by heavy rains which passed over the World's Fair grounds on Saturday. The gowns are in the Palace of Manufactures. The valuation is made by Marcel Estieu, acting commissioner general of France, who has investigated the havoc wrought by the water. The gowns were exhibited by French dressmakers in glass showcases, and the rain came through crevices in the roof of the building and poured down on the tops of the cases, eventually leaking through and soaking the garments. Many of the dresses had been sold, to be delivered to St. Louis and Chicago firms at the close of the Fair. The damage, it is stated, cancels the contracts.

### INTENSE HEAT IN SPAIN.

#### One Hundred Persons Die From Sun's Fervor.

A despatch from Madrid says: The western provinces of Spain are sweltering in heat of record intensity. Already there have been 100 victims, and there is no doubt the number will be swelled. In many

## FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

### The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

#### DOMINION.

The City Hospital in Hamilton is to be enlarged.

No labor trouble in the west is anticipated by the C. P. R. authorities at Montreal.

The 91st Regiment band of Hamilton has received offers of a week's engagement in Minnesota.

The Provisional School of Instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers will be gained at Kingston in October.

Triplets, two boys and a girl, whose combined weight is 17 pounds, were born to Mrs. James Hogue, of Ottawa, the other day.

Pte. Perry, winner of the King's Prize, has notified the Customs Department of his acceptance of a position in the customs at Vancouver.

None of the steamboat companies in Montreal have as yet sent a tender to the Government to supply a service between Canada and Mexico.

The Ottawa Council has adopted a resolution by Ald. Desjardins to have the Finance Committee inquire regarding the advisability of imposing a tax on bachelors.

The imports of sugar from Germany into Canada amounted during the fiscal year ended June 30th to less than \$500,000. On the other hand, the imports from British Guiana and the British West Indies amounted to between five and six millions of dollars.

#### FOREIGN.

The Czar's son has been gazetted chief of the Cossacks.

The Crotans are dissatisfied with the rule of the High Commissioner, Prince George of Greece.

Isaac Myers, aged 104 years is dead at Neponset, Ill. He had used tobacco since 12 years old.

It is proposed to establish a wireless fire alarm system in the United States federal reserves.

It is officially admitted that one Jew was killed and a number wounded in recent disturbances in Russia.

A recent act prevents American silver-wear manufacturers having their goods stamped in England with the English Hall mark.

Russian Nihilists allege that the Empress of Russia gave birth to a girl, and say the Czarevitch is a peasant's son.

The Presidents of Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua have signed an agreement to maintain the peace in the republics of Central America.

It is reported that German lines intend to double their service and cut rates in order to capture the carrying trade to the far east.

President and Organizer Weinseimer of the Building Trades Alliance of New York has been arrested on a charge of extorting money from employers.

A six-year-old daughter of Antonio Vanilli, who lives near Lime Rock, N. Y., was decapitated by a freight train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad near Leroy.

Charged with having murdered her twin babies, Annie Beth, seventeen years old, occupies a cell at Latrobe, Pa. The girl does not seem to realize the seriousness of her position.

While preparing for the funeral of Miss Anna Larson, who dropped dead, at Rush City, Minn., the mother, Mrs. J. A. Larson, aged 60 years, fell down stairs and broke her neck.

Crushed between two trolley cars which jammed the seats together in a rear-end collision, like a closed accordion, a score of excursionists were injured near Fort Lee, N. J. Two will probably die and a dozen are seriously hurt.

### A WONDERFUL HORSE.

The Berlin Scientists Are Now

## VESSEL WAS A MAGNET.

### The Strange Experience of the Steamer Mohican.

A despatch from London says:—The American liner Westernland, from Philadelphia, which arrived at Queenstown on Tuesday evening, brought intelligence of a strange phenomenon experienced by the British steamship Mohican in the Atlantic on the 1st inst., while on a voyage to Philadelphia.

A cloud of phosphoric appearance enveloped the vessel, magnetizing everything on board. Captain Urquhart says the ship's crew had a fiery coating. When the sailors saw it they rushed at the needle, which they found was moving like an electric fan. The captain ordered several of the crew to move some iron chains lying on deck, but they were unable to do so, although the chains did not weigh more than seventy-five pounds each.

Everything was magnetized, and chains, bolts, spikes and bars adhered to the decks as if they had been riveted. The cloud was so dense that it was impossible for the vessel to proceed. The captain could not see beyond the decks, and everything appeared to be a mass of glowing fire.

Suddenly the cloud lifted, the phosphorescence on the ship began to fade and in a few minutes the cloud passed away and could be seen moving over the sea.

## TELEGRAPH MONEY ORDERS

### British Government May Establish Service.

A London despatch says:—The Postmaster-General's report for the year ending March, 1904, says the question of establishing a telegraph money order service with the British Colonies is under consideration, and he hopes it will be possible to affect a desirable extension at an early date. The estimate of the weight of letters and postcards despatched to Canada is 115,000 pounds; circulars, book packets, newspapers, etc., 1,125,000 pounds; the corresponding figures from Canada are 107,000 pounds and 500,000 pounds. The number of parcels despatched was 120,672; received 51,345. Under the heading of detailed statement of gross receipts and net produce and revenue appear the items:—From the postage collected by colonial offices and postmasters' agents abroad, £52,948; for postage collected for credit of colonial offices, £182,194.

## THE KLONDIKE'S WEALTH

### Twenty Thousand Dollars in Thirty Hours.

A Victoria, B. C., despatch says: That there is wealth in the Klondike yet is attested by some phenomenal reports that are received by just-arriving steamers. At No. 10, Eldorado Creek, on the 7th and 8th instant, Jerry Madison and Peter Brown shoveled in \$20,000 in less than 30 hours. The clean-up was as big a surprise to them as to others in the camp, as they did not think such ground remained in the claim, which has been worked continuously since 1897.

The Federal Government will shortly be petitioned by the Yukon miners to assume the solution for them of the water problem. If water can be brought in sufficient quantity and at a fair price from the hills, thirty miles distant, it is held that hydraulic mining in the Klondike district will yield fortunes for another half-century.

## FIERCE FOREST FIRES

# ON THE FARM.

### CARE OF PIGS IN SUMMER.

A correspondent writes that the past two years he has lost most of his pigs by cholera during the month of August. He says: "I have no trouble with them at any other time of the year, and always have a fine lot of spring pigs which I can get along as far as August, when I lose most of them. The trouble seems to be just plain cholera. It may be something else, but if it is I don't see what it can be." I rather suspect it is disease brought on by bad water—probably a disease of the liver. He says their water-supply comes from a small stream that flows through the lot, and he admits that it becomes "a little foul" during the summer. It seems strange that there are still quite a number of farmers who think that any old stuff is good enough for a hog, and that it should remain healthy no matter what it eats or drinks. The fact is that to be healthy, a pig needs clean food, pure water and sanitary surroundings, the same as any other animal. Without a doubt that little stream is the real source of the disease that has destroyed this man's pigs the past two summers. One would think that this would occur to him, and that he would promptly take measures for keeping them away from it, but he continues to allow them access to it, and relied on some quack compound to prevent disease. Many farmers think that hogs should have a mud-hole to allow it to keep cool during the hot weather, and some provide one in the form of a nasty puddle that gets covered with green scum in hot weather and is about as foul as anything can be. There is no necessity for anything of this sort. The shade of trees is vastly better. During the summer months hogs need lots of pure drinking water and succulent green feed. The water should be kept in a large covered trough, all outside of the yard or pen except about a foot of one end, which should protrude through an

### OPENING IN THE FENCE.

Make this end of the trough especially strong, and the opening to the water just large enough for one hog at a time to drink. This arrangement will insure clean water all the time. If the whole trough is inside the yard the hogs are certain to befoul the water more or less, and also upset or damage the trough unless it is secure to strong posts. A friend of mine who annually raises about twenty pigs and does little else, has arranged a fountain, which he allows to play on the herd during the middle of hot days, and I never saw animals enjoy anything more than they do this. His tank is a barrel set up on a frame about six feet in height. The stock-well is fitted with a force-pump, and to this is attached a piece of hose fifteen feet long reaching up to the top of the barrel. Tightly screwed in the bottom of the barrel is a piece of iron pipe, covered at the outer end and having five very small holes through this cover. When there is water in the barrel, five tiny streams flow out of these holes with considerable force, and fall on a section of the yard that is paved with brick. If the day is sultry the barrel is fitted by means of the force-pump and hose, the cutoff in the iron pipe opened, and the fountain begins to play on the brick pavement, which is sheltered from the sun by three large maple trees. The hogs gather there and appear to enjoy the shower-bath as much as a boy does a plunge in the old swimming-hole in the creek. My friend thinks that this clean shower-bath on hot days (the fountain flows about an hour and a half) has much to do with preventing his

## One Hundred Persons Die From Sun's Fervor.

A despatch from Madrid says: The western provinces of Spain are sweltering in heat of record intensity. Already there have been 100 victims, and there is no doubt the number will be swelled. In many towns the water supply has been dried up, and as a result sickness is on the increase. Crops, too, have been destroyed in many sections. On Wednesday at Seville the thermometer registered 59 degrees centigrade (about 138 degrees Fahrenheit) in the sun, and 49 degrees centigrade (120 degrees Fahrenheit) in the shade. The asphalt in the streets melted from the extreme heat. Eight persons were asphyxiated by the noxious gases from the melting asphalt. Those thus stricken included an unknown tourist, said to be an American.

## MUSTN'T SLAP THEIR WIVES.

### Chicago Justices Frame an Expensive List.

A despatch from Chicago says: Chicago gentlemen who enjoy the luxury of slapping their wives, or think they may sometime adopt that pastime, should first consult the slapping price list as established in Harris street court. Following is the price list of slaps as determined upon by Justice Coverly and Prindiville.—Slap with left hand, \$1; right-hand slap, \$2; slap while sitting down, \$1; slap while standing up, \$5; slap while standing flat-footed, \$3.

## TORNADO IN ST. LOUIS.

### Two People Killed, Many Injured and Much Damage.

A despatch from St. Louis says: A tornado of small proportions, but of extreme fury, swept down on the residence portion of North Street, St. Louis, on Friday, resulting in the death of one person, injuring probably 50 others, and damage to property to the extent of \$10,000. A trolley car containing 11 passengers was buried under six telegraph poles, which wrecked the car. The passengers had a remarkable escape. No damage was done at the World's Fair grounds. Crossing the river, the tornado killed one woman and injured 10 people at Venice, Ill.

## MORE FORTS IN JAMAICA.

### First-class Naval Station to be Established There.

A despatch from Kingston says: It is announced on reliable authority that the British Government has decided to increase the fortifications here, establish a first-class naval station, and make it the headquarters of the fleet division. This will be done owing to the importance the island has assumed in view of the Panama Canal and American activity in these waters.

## MURDERED BY NATIVES.

### Five Sailors and Two Women Killed on a Pacific Island.

A despatch from Melbourne says: Intelligence has reached here that Capt. Pentecost and four men of the native crew of the cutter Petrel, besides two native women, have been murdered by the natives of Aurora Islands, New Hebrides.

## ACROSS OCEAN FOR \$8.75.

### International Mercantile Marine Co. Cut Rates.

A despatch from Liverpool says: The International Mercantile Marine Company on Thursday announced a cut in storage rates from Liverpool on the Boston steamers to \$8.75, a reduction of \$8.75.

a rear-end collision, like a closed accident, a score of excursionists were injured near Fort Lee, N. J. Two will probably die and a dozen are seriously hurt.

## A WONDERFUL HORSE.

### The Berlin Scientists Are Now Greatly Interested.

A despatch from Berlin says: The remarkable horse named Hans is attracting increased attention in scientific circles. As has been previously reported, he is able to perform simple sums in arithmetic, giving the answers by stamping one of his feet on the ground. He can count up to a hundred, has an eye for colors, an ear for music, and can spell words of one syllable.

Prof. Moebius, director of the Zoological Museum here, who is one of Germany's highest zoological authorities, devotes a column to the horse on Wednesday in The National Zeitung. He says that he asked the horse how many sevenths added to five-sevenths would make a whole number. The horse stamped his foot twice. Prof. Moebius judges that Hans possesses the capacity to distinguish clearly impressions received by the eyes and ears and to keep them permanently in his memory and to express them exactly. It is stated that Hans will be produced before Emperor William, who is taking the greatest interest in the animal. This will be after Hans is examined by the Minister of Education and prominent experts.

Prof. Moebius lay special stress upon the fact that the achievements of the horse are undeniably real mental work, and not the result of mere training.

## GUNBOAT WRECKED.

### The Columbine Is Fast in Snook's Arm.

A despatch from St. Joan's, Nfld., says:—The British gunboat Columbine, one of the vessels of the squadron patrolling the Newfoundland fisheries, struck on a rock on Monday in Snook's Arm, Green Bay, and it is feared that she will become a total wreck. The whaling vessel Cabo vainly tried to pull the Columbine off the rock. The gunboat Fantome left here Monday night to try to refloat the Columbine, and, if that should be found impossible, to save her gear.

## CRUSHED BY TONS OF ICE.

### Winnipeg Driver Meets Ghastly Death.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: William Farnhamson, aged 26, was killed on Wednesday by the breaking of the front axle of the ice wagon he was driving. Three tons of ice and the box of the wagon practically crushed his life out of him, as he died within half an hour of the accident. A funeral cortege was coming along behind the wagon on the assinniboine Main Street bridge where the smash occurred, and the clergyman and undertaker were called away from the procession to assist the sufferer. He came from Aberdeen, Scotland, last spring.

## FIGHTING MAC'S MONUMENT.

### Splendid Site Selected on Green Hill, Rosshire.

A despatch from London says: The Hector Macdonalds Memorial Committee at a meeting held at Glasgow selected a site on the brow of Green Hill, Dingwall, Rosshire, for the proposed memorial. The situation is a very prominent one, overlooking the Highland Railway and commanding a splendid view of Cromarty Firth and Black Isle, the birthplace of the late Gen. Sir Hector Macdonalds.

opened, and the Klondike begins to play on the brick pavement, which is sheltered from the sun by three large maple trees. The hogs gather there and appear to enjoy the shower-bath as much as a boy does a plunge in the old swimming-hole in the creek. My friend thinks that this clean shower-bath on hot days (the fountain flows about an hour and a half) has much to do with preventing his little herd from taking cholera when it is prevalent in the locality. At any rate his little herd has never been attacked by this dread disease during the nine years he has lived on the place, while his neighbors have lost all their stock at two different times. I rather think that these careful methods of feeding and clean housing are more potent factors in warding off disease than the shower-bath, but it is a mighty nice thing for the pigs, and it is a pleasure to see them enjoy it.

## FIERCE FOREST FIRES

### British Columbia's Loss to Date Nearly \$2,500,000.

A Vancouver despatch says: Most destructive forest fires are still raging in British Columbia. It has been stated officially that the loss to date is \$2,500,000, and if rain does not come soon the result will be serious. At Wullfishon's Bay, 29 miles of timber is burning, the timber being the best in the province, owned by many of the most prominent companies. On nearly all the islands in the Gulf of Georgia, the timber is burning furiously. Forest fires are also raging on Vancouver and in East and West Kootenay, the settlements being threatened with destruction in these places.

## BRITISH APPLE CROP

### Larger Than Last Year—Canadian Shippers Must be Careful.

An Ottawa despatch says: Mr. Peter Ball, Canadian Commercial Agent at Birmingham, writes that although fruits were considerably damaged in Britain early in the spring, the crop of apples will be much larger than last year. Canadian shippers should therefore exercise more than the usual care. Only the highest grades should be shipped. Last year's shipments made a good impression.

## MAXIM'S FLYING MACHINE

### Believed to Have Solved the Problem of Aerial Flight.

A London despatch says:—The Evening News reports a first view of Sir Hiram Maxim's new flying machine, which, it says, has probably solved the problem of aerial flight. The machine resembles a gigantic swallow. It is twenty feet long and is painted a vivid scarlet. It is described as a masterpiece of mechanical ingenuity. It flies on the principle of a kite.

## BIG RUSH NEXT YEAR.

### Many Immigrants Will Come to Canada.

An Ottawa despatch says:—Thos. Duncan, of the Canadian Immigration Office, London, is in the city on a holiday trip. He says 50,000 British and 35,000 foreign settlers have been sent to Canada for the first six months of this year. Next year will see a big rush, as the tide is now in Canada's way in earnest. He says a better class are coming than ever before.

## DROUGHT IN DENMARK.

### Faced With the Risk of a Shortness of Food.

A Copenhagen despatch says: From the whole of Denmark complaints have been received for a long time in consequence of the absence of rain. For nearly a month and a half a heat wave has been experienced over the whole of Scandinavia, scorching up the crops and fields, and in Sweden and Norway causing great forest fires. No rain has fallen in many parts of Denmark for such a length of time that there is a danger of a scarcity of food. Even in Copenhagen, where the water supply is generally abundant, public warnings against waste have lately been issued.

Does it pay to raise scrubs? While there may be a few farmers who will contend that it does and that it is a clear gain, as "they pick up a living for next to nothing," there are very few men who can stop to think who will say that it does. No matter how little it costs to feed them, there is no profit in them. Some may turn out fairly well, but the outcome is always uncertain. For the breeders of course the very best specimens of a class are none to good and this is true also of the farmer. But the latter if he wishes to improve his stock, finds that the very best specimens cost considerable money. If he can afford it, it will pay to buy the very best. But if he cannot he should get the best he can afford. There are thousands of pure bred horses, cattle, sheep and hogs that would not take a blue ribbon at the Fair, but are still immeasurably superior to the scrubs on the farm and although they are not prize winners, on the other hand do not cost so much as prize winners and yet will uplift the standard of the farmer's stock and bring in such immediate returns in the way of increased profits as to enable him in a very few years to purchase the best. The beef animal that will dress 600 pounds is more than one-half better than one that will dress 400 pounds, because there is not so much waste and the best fetches a better price. And the two cost about the same to keep.

## DOES IT PAY?

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This is the subject upon which the careless farmer is not apt to do much thinking, but it will pay him well to turn a new leaf. Farming has arrived at the point of the survival of the fittest and if he wishes to make a living he must keep up with the procession. He should go to the Fair, first of all examine carefully the finest stock on exhibition, ask questions and find out all he can about them. He will find the breeders of the various classes of stock no less willing to give him information than he is to receive it. He will find out that although they only have such specimens on exhibition as will conform to condition for prizes they have others at home that, while equally pure bred, do not possess the necessary show for prize winners, but on the other hand can be bought for a price within his reach. He will also find out, perhaps much to his astonishment, that pure bred cattle do not require to be stall fed and groomed and that the main requirements to make them profitable are good feed and plenty of pure water and they will give a good account of themselves. There is nothing about the handling of fine stock. All that is necessary is to give it such care as every animal on a farm should get and it will return it ten fold to its owner. Let the farmer who is always complaining of his luck get some good stock and try it once fairly and see if he is not satisfied with the result.

Fewer marriages would be failures if the contracting parties would act after marriage as they did before.



# \$2.00 and \$2.50 ..HATS.. For \$1.00

This week, we have placed about 3 dozen \$2.00 and \$2.50

## Soft Felt Hats

on our Sale Table to be sold at \$1.00,

Now is your chance to buy a hat at less than cost.

## J. L. BOYES.

## DAFOE'S FLOUR.

Nonesuch, the best family flour made from local and Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat and every bag guaranteed to be first-class. Also No. 1 hard Manitoba hard wheat Patent Flour for the Bakers and choice brands of Pastry Flour and Cornmeal, manufactured by J. R. Dafoe at the Big Mill and for sale by all the principal dealers throughout the country.

**FARMERS** are especially invited to have their wheat exchanged for Nonesuch Flour, and satisfaction guaranteed. Bring your feed grist also and have it ground as fine as desired and with prompt despatch.

All kinds of Grain purchased at the Highest Market Price.

Also a choice stock of the celebrated

## Scranton Coal!

Your patronage solicited.

**J. R. DAFOE,**

## Coming to Napanee

**DR. Elmer J. Lake,** Kingston, Ont., Specialist at Pittsburgh, Pa., 1884 to 1897, will be at the

Campbell House, Napanee,

from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

## Every Other Wednesday,

(until further notice) for consultation and treatment of EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT, and SKIN DISEASES. HAIR MOLES, WARTS, BIRTHMARKS, etc., removed permanently. Eyes examined and fitted with glasses by electricity and latest ophthalmic instruments used in largest hospitals in New York City.

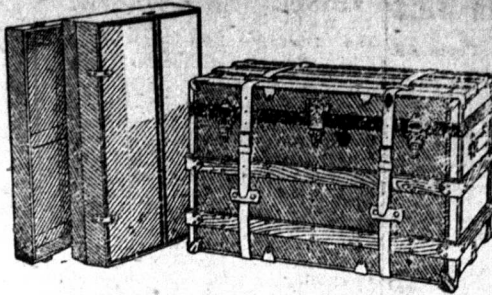
**NEXT VISIT—WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31st.**

## East End Barber Shop.

is the best place in town for a first-class shave or an up-to-date hair cut. We also carry a good stock of cigars and cigarettes. We aim to please our customers. Give us a call. **J. N. O'BORNE Prop.** Agent for illustrated Buffalo Times.

Russian Nihilists allege that the Empress of Russia gave birth to a girl, and say the Czarovich is a peasant's son.

Several persons were killed and consider-



## Going to Travel

We have an immense stock of Trunks and Valises to choose from. They are the kind that defy the best efforts of the baggage smasher.

Trunks from \$1.50 to \$10.00

Suit Cases from \$1.90 to \$13.00

Telescopes from 30c to \$1.20

Club Bags in solid leather from \$1 to \$6.50

If you intend taking a holiday it will pay you to visit our Trunk Department on the second floor.

THE **J. J. HAINES** SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton. **JAMES ROBLIN, Manager.**

## HAM AND EGGS

A few nice Smoked Hams, And some new laid Eggs.

## Try the New Coffee

Ubero Brand, best in the market. Sold only by

**JOY & PERRY.**

## Farmers.

Try our steam coal for threshing,

**F. E. VANLUVEN**

## Viuegar,

Guaranteed pure for \$0.3. gal upward, Try a gallon from **GREY LION GROCERY.**

Machine Oil, paris green binder twine. **BOYLE & SON,**

Close's Mill will grind Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday forenoons during this month.

**Albert H. Kirkpatrick** of London, Ont., was killed at Prince Albert by falling into a flywheel.

**Dr. Lake, Specialist,** of Kingston, will not visit Napanee again till August 31st, Campbell House.

**T. R. Swales,** acting night constable at St. Mary's, was found dead in the Town Hall, his hand grasping an electric light wire.

London and St. Thomas are each reported to have a hundred cases of typhoid fever. all believed to have originated from the well at Port Stanley.

Kitchen Cabinets. Keeps your spices separate. Separate apartments for each. Every well regulated house should have one. Call and see them. **at BOYLE & SON.**

**James Richardson,** a G.T.R. yard man, fell from the top of a car at Belleville. His right arm and leg were so badly crushed and bruised, that it is feared that amputation will be necessary. The injured man is well known in Napanee.

The Deseronto Horticultural Society will hold their eight annual flower show on Wednesday, August 31st, 1904. The place

## Plows.

Shears, cutters and shoes kept always on hand at **GREY LION HARDWARE.**

## Royal Hotel Block.

**F. S. Scott's** shop strictly up-to-date in every respect. A call solicited.

## Lost.

On Bridge or John street a gold stick pin with nugget head. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at this office. 37bp

## Instruction Given.

**Miss Dafoe, A. T. C. M.** is prepared to give instruction in pianoforte, organ, and theory of music, to a limited number of pupils.

## Important Meeting.

A meeting of the **W. C. T. U.** is called for Tues. Aug. 30th in the vestry of the Eastern Methodist church at 3 o'clock.

All the members are urged to be present as there is business of importance. The canvassers for the Deaconess fund are requested to bring their books.

**L. ANDERSON, Sec.**

## Sudden Death.

**John S. Hearn** died very suddenly Sunday morning, August 21st. He retired in his usual health Saturday evening, but was taken ill during the night and expired about 6 o'clock Sunday morning. The cause of death was paralysis of the heart. The remains were interred in the Western cemetery, Monday afternoon. Besides his widow, a family of three children are left.

## Insurance Man Dead.

**Robert G. Moles,** a well-known insurance agent, of Arnprior, is dead. Deceased was in his fifty-ninth year, and is survived by a widow, two sons, and four daughters. The members of the family are: **Dr. Edward B. Brookville;** **George Henry, Arnprior;** **Mrs. A. W. Benjamin, Yarker;** **Mrs. F. O. Mulkins, Pembroke;** **Mrs. P. Thompson, Ottawa,** and **Miss Moles, Arnprior.**

## A Giant Maskinonge.

**Mr. H. S. Covert** of Monateur Falls, N. Y., on Monday last while trolling at Glen Island, Ontario, succeeded in capturing a very fine maskinonge which tipped the scales at 51½ pounds. **Mr. Covert** for about 30 minutes had a very exciting time, as the fish put up a big fight, and realizing the difficulty of landing so large a fish in a small boat, it was finally towed to shore, where by means of a gaff hook it was successfully landed. There have been several maskinonge caught at this popular resort this season, but this is the largest fish and the most exciting capture of the

## Our Best Efforts

are expended in producing garments perfect in style and fit. Add to this the best

## Materials and Workmanship

and the result is clothing that will stand any comparison you wish to make. The only other consideration is the price and you will find it right.

## JAS. WALTERS,

Merchant Tailor,  
Napanee.

Next J. J. Haines' Shoe Store.

## For Sale.

A canoe for sale. **A. F. Chinneck.**

## Coal \$6.75.

**J. R. Dafoe** wishes to advise his customers and the public generally that he will continue to sell for cash, his choice Anthracite coal for \$6.75, to Sept. 1st. The price will then advance to \$7.00 per ton. This will afford ample time to all who desire to secure their winter's supply at the lowest price. Your patronage solicited.

**J. R. DAFOE**

## Yacht Sank.

**Tuesday Mr. John Walsh's** yacht ran into a sunken log, projecting from the gas works dock and sank about five minutes later. A hole nearly two feet long was made in her side near the bottom. The yacht was run into the slip east of the Reindeer dock where she grounded and sank. The hole was plugged with old quilts, and the water bailed out, after which the yacht was placed in **Capt. Holmes'** boat house.

A few hammocks left to be sold cheap. **BOYLE & SON.**

## CORNS HURT.

stop the hurt and cure the corn with **CORN-OFF**

You use it three days, by which time all ordinary corns are ready to leave.

Some old settlers take more treatment, but there's not one but that can be cured. Corn-off is safe and painless.

**15 Cents.**

at The Red Cross Drug Store

**T. B. WALLACE, Phm, B.**

## Fall Fair Dates.

Toronto, Aug. 29th to Sept. 10th.

Ottawa, Sept. 15th to 17th.

Napanee, Sept. 20th to 21st.

Pictou, Sept. 28th to 29th.

Shannonville, Sept. 24th.

Marmora, Sept. 27th.

Deseronto Horticultural Exhibition and

Flower Show, Aug. 31st.

Kingston, Sept. 8th to 11th.

## Kilties to Cross the Ocean.

The Canadian public are very much interested in the fact that the Kilties Band of Belleville, Canada, is about to sail for the British Isles on a concert tour. The Belleville organization has been touring Canada United States and Mexico for the past four years, and has met with great success. It was the only Canadian Band honored with an engagement at the World's Fair, St. Louis, The City Council and Board of Trade of the City of Belleville have granted a large sum of money with which to give the boys a grand send-off, so

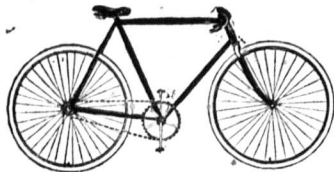
carry a good stock of cigars and cigarettes. We aim to please our customers. Give us a call.  
J. N. O'BORNE Prop.  
Agent for illustrated Buffalo Times.

Russian Nihilists allege that the Empress of Russia gave birth to a girl, and say the Czarovich is a peasant's son.

Several persons were killed and considerable damage was done by tornadoes in South Dakota.

It is expected that an arbitration treaty between Britain and Austria will be signed shortly.

Mr. Jas. Ferguson has installed a shoe shine stand in the Palace Barber Shop for the accommodation of the public.



## A Canadian Bicycle

*Is the One to Buy!*

The many reasons for this will be plainly evident when you get it and ride it.

Nothing complicated about it—built of the most durable materials obtainable and carefully constructed.

*It's Certain to Give You Satisfaction*

Manufactured by  
**W. J. NORMILE,**  
NAPANEE BICYCLE WORKS.

Also 100 Second-Hand Wheels ranging in price from \$5.00 up.

**HEAVY TWEED  
IN HEAVY PANTS  
FOR HEAVY WEAR  
AT THE  
LIGHTEST PRICE  
EVER QUOTED**

**at Lazier's**

**Lonsdale Woolen Mills.**

fall from the top of a car at Belleville. His right arm and leg were so badly crushed and bruised, that it is feared that amputation will be necessary. The injured man is well known in Napanee.

The Deseronto Horticultural Society will hold their eight annual flower show on Wednesday, August 31st, 1904. The place of holding will be on the grounds of the High School, in the afternoon from 4 to 6 p.m. and in the evening from 7 to 10 p.m.

Of the large number of Fall Fairs to be held shortly, you do not want to forget the annual Lennox County Show which takes place on the 20th and 21st of September. Make your preparations early for the fair this year promises to eclipse all others.

Roy Stratton, of Deseronto, employed in the steward's department on the North King, was taken in an ambulance to the General Hospital, Kingston, on the arrival of that steamer from down the river Sunday afternoon. The young man suffered a hemorrhage while at work, and was in a critical condition.

E. Loyst wholesale and retail 200 tons Ontario Bran at \$17.00 per ton. 100 tons Ontario Shorts at \$21.00 per ton. 20 tons corn and oat at \$21.00 per ton, 50 tons of good flour at lowest price, whole grain ground feed of all kinds. 200 lb sack at 80c, fine salt bbl and bag, coal oil, pressed hay, groceries, lumber and shingles edgings. Lowest price to all.

Paints, oils, and glass guaranteed best brands.  
**MADOLE & WILSON.**

### CAMDEN EAST.

The Rev. Canon Jarvis, M.A., Rector of Napanee, exchanged services with the Rev. C. E. S. Radcliffe, Rector of Camden East, on Sunday last.

Two Sundays ago Miss Daisy Woodcock, of Brockville, sang "Lead Kindly Light," to a setting by Gounod, in St. Luke's, church Camden East, very acceptably in the presence of a large congregation. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury Dr. Randall Davidson will shortly arrive in Canada from England. Church of England people should turn out at all the stations he passes through between Quebec and Toronto, and show him all the respect due to his high office and position. Dr. Randall Davidson takes rank immediately after the Royal Family in England.

The Guild of St. Luke's church had a splendid meeting Wednesday last at Miss Mabel Tompkin's residence.

Strictly Pure Parie Green.  
**MADOLE & WILSON.**

### COLEBROOK.

Mrs. Charles Ward entertained ten young ladies, the members of her Sunday school class by giving them a jolly little afternoon tea.

Miss Edna Amey left for her home last week after visiting her friend, Miss Mary Warner for several days.

Mrs. Willet Benn, ill for some time is now a little better. Mrs. Benn's son and daughter, Albert and Emma, have returned from Duluth to visit her.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Benn are entertaining a little daughter.

Fletcher Huffman has left to take charge of his school at Mountain Grove.

Mrs. Everett Shangraw, Marlbank, who came home over a month ago to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Garrison, of this place, and who has been so sick almost ever since her arrival, is now convalescent. Miss Etta Bingle has returned after spending her holidays with her friend in Verona. Cecil Woodruff is having the home adjoining his mill rebuilt and enlarged.

James Middleton has now completed his beautiful and spacious new residence on Bethel road. This adds greatly to the appearance of the street.

Harry Woodruff has repainted his residence and taken away the fence from the front.

Gideon Peter, suffering from cancer of the throat, continues about the same.

Stinson Martin, has returned after spending a week with friends there.

### CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
*Chas. H. Fletcher*

30 minutes after a very exciting time, as the fish put up a big fight, and realizing the difficulty of landing so large a fish in a small boat, it was finally towed to shore, where by means of a gaff hook it was successfully landed. There have been several maskinonge caught at this popular resort this season, but this is the largest fish and the most exciting capture of the season.

### "The Real Widow Brown."

"The Real Widow Brown" holds a reception at the Brisco Opera House on Thursday Sept. 1st under the watchful eye of Mr. A. Q. Scammon. This lady is a real personage and about her hinges some of the most amusing complication ever introduced into farce comedy. Her attendant merry makers comprise some of the cleverest comedians and comedienne on the stage. She is a devout admirer of bright, up-to-date songs and captivating dances and the play abounds with them. She is also a stickler for fashion, and the costuming is chic and rare.

The play was built for laughter purposes only, so don't be misled, for if you are of a really serious turn of mind, don't go. Wait until Mr. So and So comes along with his grand aggregation of legitimate artists in "Othello," "The Moor of Venice."

Presented with Silver Service.

The Free Press, of London, Ont., in their issue of August 18th, has the following to say concerning a former well-known Napaneean: "Mr. Jack Robinson, a popular member of the St. John's A. C., who has recently joined the ranks of the benedicts, was treated to a pleasant surprise last evening when the other members of the club waited on him, at his home, 444 Piccadilly street. The event took the form of a "charivari," for the boys were armed with a brass band and other things calculated to make night hideous. After having aroused the entire neighborhood, Mr. Robinson was presented with a handsome silver service by Mr. Sam. Friendship on behalf of the club. Although taken entirely by surprise, Mr. Robinson thanked the boys for their kindness, and wished them all the same happiness. The evening was pleasantly spent in various ways, and the company broke up at an early hour.

Screen doors and windows, handsome designs.  
**MADOLE & WILSON.**

### GOOD COAL.

I have a full stock of anthracite, steam and blacksmith coal. I guarantee the quality of the coal I sell this season.

Purchase and settle for your supply before 1st September and get advantage of cheap rate.

**F. E. VANLUVEN.**



### CHOOSE.

The easy way to choose a suit is to come where the greatest variety of styles abound and that place is here. The more particular you are about your clothes the more you will enjoy looking at these master pieces of the tailor's art. Every detail in cut, make and trimmings shows plainly the excellence of our

### CLOTHING

Our prices will at once convince you that we are a fair house to do business with. We begin the good work at \$3.50 for a splendid Tweed Suit, and give you lots of chances for suit satisfaction before we quit at \$15.00.

We invite you to inspect our stock, now as we are selling at greatly reduced prices.

**C. A. GRAHAM & CO.**

Canada United States and Mexico for the past four years, and has met with great success. It was the only Canadian Band honored with an engagement at the World's Fair, St. Louis, The City Council and Board of Trade of the City of Belleville have granted a large sum of money with which to give the boys a grand send-off, so Belleville will be in its glory on September 10th, when they will have a Demonstration, Reception and Banquet in honor of The Kilites. They sail from Montreal on the Dominion Line Sep. 10th. The Kilites have done much to advertise Canada during the past four years and as they are the first Canadian Band to cross the water on a concert tour, all Canadians are very anxious that they be welcomed royally.

## WALLACE'S

**GOOD SPICES make  
GOOD PICKLES.**

(If it's for Pickles you'll find it at  
WALLACE'S.)

**The Leading DRUG STORE,  
Napanee.**

Died of Paralysis.

R. C. Carter, general manager of the Bay of Quinte Railway, the Oshawa Railway, the Thousand Island Railway, and the Deseronto Navigation Co., died on Tuesday at the Royal Victoria Hospital Montreal, of paralysis, aged 60. Mr. Carter was taken ill a year and a half ago but recovered. Two weeks ago he was stricken down again, and was removed to the hospital. He was a native of Bath, whence he came to Kingston when a young man. Mr. Carter was regarded as an authority on transportation, both by rail and by water. For some years he was identified in transportation matters with C. F. Gildersleeve, former general manager of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company. He had been connected with the Rathbun interests for twenty-five years and for a long time had been intimately associated with Mr. E. W. Rathbun, the president, who died last autumn. Besides his connection with transportation companies, Mr. Carter was a director of the Canadian Portland Cement Co. and of The Rathbun Company of the town of Deseronto, and other companies. The remains will be taken to Kingston for interment. The deceased married Miss MacWhirter, of Belleville, who, with five children are: Alfred, in Montreal; Arthur, in Ottawa; Claire in Cornwall; Mrs. J. E. Cunningham, Kingston, and Miss Madeline are left to mourn his loss.

Binder Twine.

Plymouth special Blue Ribbon, Redtop, and Gold medal. Prices right.

**MADOLE & WILSON**

The Largest Stock of

## Rubber Goods

ever shown in Napanee will be displayed at the Red Cross Drug Store.

Hot Water Boles,  
Fountain Syringes,  
Bulb Syringes,  
Invalid Rings,  
Rubber Nipples,  
Baby Comforts,  
Atomizers,  
Rubber Sheeting,  
&c.

All bought before the advance in Rubber. We can guarantee you a good article at a moderate price, at

## WALLACE'S

The Leading Drug Store, Napanee.



DEPARTMENTAL EXAMS  
NAPANEE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

JUNIOR LEAVING.

Stewart Connolly, Wm. R. Hambly,  
K. Cowan, (honors) Blake Luoss,  
Luella Dean, Stewart Shetler,  
Sarah Donovan, Emma Stinson,  
Charles Ellis, A. Pearl Ungar,  
Iolene Haight,

PART I. SENIOR LEAVING.

Maud Anderson, Gerald Loynes,  
William Anderson, Flossie Milligan  
Edna Lena Bartlett, F. Hubert Ryan.

PART II SENIOR LEAVING.

Helen Eyvel, Luella Schoales,  
Ola B. Vaseletine.

JUNIOR MATRICULATION.

Stewart Connolly, Wm. R. Hambly,  
Kathleen Cowan, R. Dorland Paul,  
Charles Ellis, Bessie Sherwood,  
Earl S. File, Stewart Shetler,  
Florence Gibbard, Thomas Wearing.

HONOR MATRICULATION.

Harold Cowan, Second Class honors in  
English and Mathematics. Third Class  
Honors in Physics and French.

Myrtle Stevens, First Class Honors in  
Latin, Second Class Honors in Greek.

BATH.

JUNIOR LEAVING.

Ellen J. Burleigh.

A number took Junior Matriculation  
standing on their junior leaving examina-  
tion.

NEWBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

The old Academy will open its six-  
y-second session on Tuesday, September  
6th, with prospects of a very large atten-  
dance. The last year has been one of the  
most prosperous both in attendance and  
the quality of the work done, in the history  
of the old school. Classes will be opened  
in shorthand, commercial and drawing  
courses, matriculation junior leaving, etc  
The board and staff are endeavoring to  
make the coming session even more  
efficient than the last.

PROMOTION TO FORM II.

McG. Aylesworth	Fred Richards
Edna Bicknell	Jean Riley
Maud Bowyer	Frank Ryan
Vrooman Bradshaw	Willie Tompkins
Cecil Clancy	Lil'ovet Thomson
Frank Clancy	Mata Vannest
Alma Dafee	Tillie Wagar
Cecily Finn	Mary Warner
Harry Fox	Alvin Wartman
Olive Galbraith	Gertrude Weese
Agnes Gallagher	Le Roy Weller
Elda Haight	Gertrude Conway
Laura Hannah	Carl Hawley
Lizzie Hawley	Mathew Hinch
Jessie Leslie	Ethel Mears
Bernard McCaul	Pearl McGill
Gertrude Nesbit	Grace Patterson
Ruth Patterson	Timothy Pomroy

PROVISIONAL

Edna Amey	Flossie Clancy
William Evans	Stanley Hough
Maggie Lockridge	George Paul
Jessie Phylus	Eber Sager
Archie Wilson	Pearl Wood.
Vernon Paul.	

TO FORM III B.

Herbie Cameron (honors)	
Irvine Clancy	Stella Finn
Edith Husband	Lizzie Ingoldsbey
Pearl Patterson	Richard Kenneth
Bert Reid	Alma Vanalstine.

PROVISIONAL.

Parcell Amey	Aylesworth Bell
Lena Clancy	Robt Emberley
Ida Sutton	Florence Warner
Bellva Warner.	

TO FORM III A.

Edith Babcock	Harry Beeman
Bernadetta Dowling	May Hinchy
Fred Mears	Maggie Mitchell
Elsie Moore	Myrtle McGill
Percy Patterson	Norman Paul
Joe Robinson	Jessie Wilson
Juanita Thomson.	

PROVISIONAL.

Gertrude Clancy	Harry Martin
Reggie Martin	Jessie O'Hara
Willie Quinn	Harry Wagar.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMS

JUNIOR LEAVING.

Mary Beeman	Elva J. Bell
Maud Fox	Evelyn Grange
Frank Hinch	Albert Macdonald
Edna O'Hara	Mabel Tompkins
Ernest Teskey	Frances Welbanks
George Welbanks	Stewart Woods.

# MADILL BROS.

## Advanced Styles in Walking Skirts Dress Skirts and Mantles



4022

Our Cloak Department is now showing the first of the New Styles in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Jackets, Dress and Walking Skirts. To combine the latest fashion tendency in the most artistic way is the problem we have solved in this department. We think they reflect in the highest possible manner upon our taste in making selections, and the graceful outlines of our numerous Skirts and Jackets show clearly the genius of the master designer. Our stock is large and varied and well adapted to the requirements of our many customers.

We cordially invite inspection.

Our Ladies' Jackets range in price from \$5.00 to \$25.00.

Misses and Children's Jackets \$2.00 to 7.00, and the Ladies' Skirts from \$2.00 to 10.00.

## More About Our New Dress Goods.

Just now the feminine mind is very much exercised about what to wear for fall and winter. What will be most fashionable? What will be most serviceable, and what will be most suitable? We are pleased to answer these momentous questions by placing before our many customers the "Creme" of the Continental and Old Country markets.

Every weave and color in Tweed Effects. All the fashionable weaves in Priestley's Pebble Cloths, Amures, Rox Amures, Etamines and Canvas Cloths. Prices per yard, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50 to \$2 00

New Weavés in Priestley's Famous Wool and Mohair Chene de Chenes. Spot effects in Voiles. Fancy Voiles and Colored and Black Panneau Cloth Prices per yard, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, 1.75, 1.50, 1.75 to \$2 50



4020

Then for evening and reception wear we have New Drop Eolienne, New Crepe de Chene, New Silk Estrellas and the last New Cloth just to hand The "San Toy" Crepe Cloth, all Priestley's make. Prices per yard,



# DEPARTMENTAL EXAMS

## JUNIOR LEAVING.

Mary Beaman Elia J. Bell  
Maud Fox Evelyn Grange  
Frank Hinch Albert Macdonald  
Edna O'Mara Mabel Tompkins  
Ernest Teekey Frances Welbanks  
George Welbanks Stewart Woods.

## JUNIOR MATRICULATION.

Arthur Bell Irvine Clancy  
Hugh Gillies Kenneth Richards.

## HONOR ROLL.

### REPORT NO 6, CAMDEN.

Class IV—Lena Warar 793, Alberta Wagar 772, Earl Galbraith 669, Etta Bingle 604, Ethel May Hart 501.

Class III—Luther Furra 618, Anna Hoffman 416, Alex Riddle 415, Seymour Ball 414, Isabel Gandy 375, Estella Woodruff 321, Viola Sutton 291.

Class II—Harold Riddle 460, Howard Galbraith 446, Beatrice Furra 445, Sina Dafeo 318, Sarah Dafeo 255.

Part II—Edna Jackson 374, Gladys Wartman 331.

Sr. I—Arthur Dafeo 231, Letha Wagar 182, Ray Gowdy 188, Willie Wagar 183, Grace Riddle 170, Lela Joiner 123, Hazel Joiner 118.

Jr. I—Shibley Furra 230, Thos. E. Furra, Teacher.

Try The Plaza Barber Shop for first class up to date work. We want your custom and will do your work to please you at The Plaza A. WILLIS.

## Camden East.

Services on Sunday, August 28th, as follows: Camden East 3 p.m., Yarker 6.30 p.m., Newburgh 10.30 a.m.

## Another By Law Carried.

The village of Colborne passed the by-law to purchase \$10,000 trust mortgage bonds of the Ontario Electric railway company by a vote of 104 for the by-law and 71 against, a majority of thirty-three.

## Decoration Day.

Sunday, August 28th has been chosen when the Oddfellows of Napanee will decorate the graves of their deceased brethren. Both the Western and Eastern cemeteries will be visited, the Western in the morning, and the Eastern in the afternoon. Citizens having flowers would confer a favor by leaving a bouquet at Argvill lodge rooms any time Saturday afternoon or evening. These beautiful rooms will be open to the public Saturday evening.

## Reconciled.

Widow Wixen—Yes, Henry died quite reconciled. I was at his bedside until the last moment. Dumley (meaning to be complimentary)—Ah, that accounts for it.

Most men postpone happiness until the future, and the future never comes. — Epicurus.

## Closed Ears.

Mabel—Mamma says our consciences should tell us when we are naughty. Kitty—Yeth, but I don't listen to gossip.

## Advice.

Emeline—Sarah and I can hardly understand each other over the telephone. Edgar—Well, talk one at a time!—Tit-Bits.

## Lesson In Modern Finance.

"Pa." said the son of the captain of industry, "what is being recesant to one's trust?"

"Not increasing the capital stock every time the public can be hypnotized into buying a few more shares for the benefit of the people who hold the bonds."

Dr. Lake, Specialist, of Kingston, will not visit Napanee again till August 31st, Campbell House.

## For Easy Washing and Cleaning

Use Judd's Perfumed Naptha Powder and ammonia. They make hard work easy. If you use them once you will want them again. For sale at

THE COXALL CO.



Then for evening and reception wear we have New Drop Eolienne; New Crepe de Chene, New Silk Estrellas and the last New Cloth just to hand The "San Toy" Crepe Cloth, all Priestley's make. Prices per yard, 75c, \$1.00, 1.75, 1.50, 1.75 and ..... **\$200.**

On and after Sept. 1st this department will be under the management of Mr. J. F. Moore. Mr. Moore comes to us recommended as one of the best dress goods men of the present day, having had experience in some of the largest Dry Goods Stores in Ontario. We commend Mr. Moore to our many Lady Customers and bespeak for him a cordial reception.

**Don't Forget that Friday is Remnant Sale Day.**

# NAPANEE'S MOST MODERN STORE.

## That Wearing, Tearing Maddening Headache

is frequently the result of eye strain. Drugs can at the most give temporary relief.

## Properly Adjusted Glasses Usually effect a Permanent Cure.

We have made a special study of Eye Strain, and if glasses will not relieve you we will tell you so.

## Satisfaction Guaranteed. Testing Free.

## F. CHINNECK'S Jewellery Store.

Joseph Smith of Colbourg was killed on the railway near Port Hope.

A by-law to lend the Ontario Electric Railway \$15,000 was carried at Colborne.

Rev. Father Brault was run over and killed on the railway at Mile End, Montreal.

Mr. E. C. Carter, a prominent railway manager and business man of Kingston, died in the Royal Victoria Hospital at Montreal.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will preach in the Anglican Cathedral of Quebec next Sunday, which will be the 100th anniversary of its consecration.

Dedier Dion and Wilbrod Fraser of the Public Works Department, Ottawa, and two men named Laforest were drowned at Notre Dame du Portage by the upsetting of their sailboat.

The wheat crops in England are expected to be the smallest on record.

Thousands of sparrows were beaten to death by heavy rainfalls in New Jersey towns.

A number of people were killed and much damage to property done by a tornado in St. Paul and vicinity.

## The Old Egyptians Made Theirs of Highly Polished Metal.

Wilkinson shows that we are indebted for our mirrors to the ancient Egyptians. At first they were made of metal, so well compounded and polished that some recently dug up from Thebes have regained a wonderful luster after burial for thousands of years. Oval in shape, they were fastened to carved wooden handles. References are made to such looking glasses in Exodus and Job. The Greeks and Romans made similar mirrors of silver.

Pliny says that the earliest glass mirrors were made of black volcanic glass. Through the middle ages glass backed with thin metallic sheets came into use, and "bullseyes," or glass globes into which while hot a metallic mixture was blown for backing.

At Murano, near Venice, in the thirteenth century, the republic protected the trade and jealously guarded its secrets, securing a lucrative business for a century and a half. Mirrors were then made from cylinders of glass flattened on stone, carefully polished, beveled at the edges and silvered by an amalgam.

## Queens' Names on Oaks.

Many English queens have chosen oak trees in Windsor forest whereon their respective names, with the dates of their choice, have been commemorated by means of brass plates. In different parts of the forest, with seats round them, are oaks bearing the names of Queen Elizabeth, Queen Caroline, Queen Charlotte and Queen Victoria. "Herne's Oak," mentioned in the "Merry Wives of Windsor" as being in Windsor park, was destroyed by a gale on Aug. 31, 1863.

## Proved.

"But do you think you can support a wife?"

"Of course. Why, we've been engaged two years."

"Well?"

"Well, if I can buy flowers and candy for a fiancée for two years and not go broke I can surely support a wife!"

The injuries we do and those we suffer are seldom weighed in the same balance.—Simmons.

## Stoves and Furnaces.

Largest assortment most approved patterns at BOYLE & SON.

An investigation will be asked for in the case of William Rogers of Hamilton, who died twenty-four hours after admission to the asylum, with marks of violence on his body.

Charles Scrate, a sectionman employed on the G. T. R. near Ernestown, was struck by the engine of a passing train and thrown quite a distance. He is in the hospital.

A.S. Kimmerly, is selling Binder twine 500 ft. 10c lb, 650 ft. 13c lb. Yellow Sugar 600 ft. \$1.00. Victor Corn and Oat Feed 20.00 ton. I pay 11c. doz. for Eggs. Five \$21es Flour will always make best bread. Roscor celebrated 25c tea. Machine oil 1 Try per gallon.

The late Robert Drummond Newton, eldest son of Dr. John Newton, mayor of Deeronto, who passed away last week at the early age of twenty-one years, was preparing to enter Queen's University this coming fall to take a course in electrical and mechanical engineering. He was a bright promising young fellow, and greatly esteemed by all who knew him.

# "JUST WHAT"

## That is the Question.

Weddings are now the order of the day, and what to select for your gift is the question.

Now be wise and call at Smiths' Jewellery Store, there you will see big value for the money you wish to spend in an up-to-date article.

## NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

No One Urged to Buy.

Napanee Jewellery Store,  
**F. W. SMITH & BRO.**